

REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINERS
FOR THE
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31
1905

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EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1906

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINERS

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1905.

The undersigned, constituting the Board of Civil Service Examiners of the Dominion of Canada, have the honour, in conformity with the requirements of the Civil Service Act, to submit their report for the year ended December 31, 1905.

Accompanying this report will be found the following appendices, viz.:—

1. Regulations governing the Board.
2. Statements giving particulars of attendance at promotion and entrance examinations.
3. Copy of papers set at the promotion examination.
4. Copy of papers set at the preliminary entrance examination.
5. Copy of papers set at the qualifying or higher grade examination.
6. Copy of papers set for optional subjects.
7. List of candidates who were successful in passing the preliminary or lower grade examination.
8. List of candidates who were successful in passing the qualifying or higher grade examination.
9. List of candidates who succeeded in options, specifying the subject or subjects in which they passed.
10. List of graduates of Canadian universities who have exhibited their diplomas to the Board, and who in consequence are qualified for employment in the Public Service without examination.

GENERAL PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

The general promotion examination for the employees of the Civil Service, the Excise Branch of the Department of Inland Revenue excepted for the reasons hereinafter set forth, was this year held on Tuesday, the 16th May, and the following day, at Victoria, Winnipeg, London, Toronto, Montreal, and Ottawa. Candidates presented themselves from the following departments, viz.: Agriculture, Public Printing and Stationery, Interior, Militia and Defence, Railways and Canals, Labour, Customs, Inland Revenue, Trade and Commerce, Justice, Public Works, Finance, and Post Office.

In the last annual report of the Board, reference was made to the desirability of adopting a uniform set of regulations to govern promotion examinations, and after another year's experience, the Board is more than ever convinced that the matter is one which should be taken up and dealt with at the earliest opportunity. Whatever is to be done, should be done promptly; insistence and persistence may not be considered exactly official according to the popular idea, but the Board feels that it should do all it can by at least recording a protest against present conditions in this regard. For it is beyond question that the present curriculum of subjects for the promotion examination is not suited to the needs of the several departments of the service, the proof of which statement will be found in the fact that the Board is called upon in each succeeding annual report to record changes which have been made in the general regulations governing these examinations. The 'regulations' so called have become a regular shifting sand, whereon no man may tell from one year to another how he may stand.

As an example of how widely different are the views held regarding these examinations by heads of departments, it should be stated that, during the year with which this report deals, the regulations were amended, limiting the examination for all employees of the Post Office Department to the subject of orthography and duties of office, and that in another department (Labour) the deputy head, exercising the privilege accorded him by the regulations, prescribed the following subjects in addition to the five prescribed in the regular curriculum, viz.: grammar, history, geography, constitution, stenography, typewriting, and in the case of one candidate, translation from French into English and *vice versa*. The mere statement of what is supposed to be requisite in the largest department of the Public Service, on the one hand, and what is considered essential in the newest and smallest on the other, shows the utter worthlessness of 'things as they are' in this regard. It is useless to attempt to fix any one set of subjects which would apply to all departments of the service, and the Board's suggestion would be that each deputy head be called upon to report as to what he considers would be a proper set of subjects on which his officers should be examined, and with these expressions of opinion before them the Board would then be in a better position to arrange a system of examinations which would receive the support and co-operation of the deputy heads, and which would bring about results highly beneficial to the Service as a whole.

The Board would again call attention to a matter of importance relating to promotion in the Service. For some time past, employees, it appears, have been promoted from one class to another, provided the percentage obtained at the first examination would be sufficient to qualify them for that rank to which it is proposed to advance them, and hence it happens, in some instances, employees come up for examination only once, being promoted from one grade to another without any further test of qualification for the position to which they are appointed.

It appears to the Board that the main objects of the promotion examination were, (1) that it should stimulate those who otherwise might feel disposed to do their work in a careless perfunctory manner, trusting to outside influence to assist them in procuring their promotion, and (2) that it should be a means of encouraging those who

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are attentive to their duties, and who strive by study and persevering industry to become thoroughly familiar with all the details of the department in which they are employed. Moreover, it not unfrequently happens that a clerk is transferred from one department to another, and it seems very desirable, therefore, that some means should be taken to ascertain whether his transfer will be in the public interest. Suppose a candidate, in undergoing the first promotion examination, makes the necessary number of marks to qualify him for a chief clerkship, but that no vacancy for the position occurs for say a dozen years, what guarantee would there be that meanwhile the candidate has been keeping himself *en rapport* with all the details of his official duties. It seems to the Board, therefore, worthy of consideration whether this *per saltum* method of promoting candidates should be abandoned and recourse be had to the system in force when the regulations were first authorized.

The attendance at this examination, and the results thereof, will be found in tabulated form in later pages.

SPECIAL PROMOTION EXAMINATIONS.

In addition to the regular May promotion examination seven special examinations were held, under authority of Orders in Council passed in pursuance of the provisions of section 22 of chapter 9, 3 Edward VII. In all cases the examination was confined to the single subject of 'Duties of Office,' albeit had the general regulations been observed, the candidates in all but one case would have been required to take the full curriculum of subjects, viz.: Penmanship, orthography, composition, arithmetic, and duties of office. The reasons advanced in the preceding paragraph in support of the Board's demand for a uniform set of regulations to govern the general promotion examination must be held to apply with equal force to these special examinations. It is manifestly unfair that a candidate in one department, although only a recent appointee, should be allowed to come up for examination in the one subject of 'Duties of Office,' while in another department an employee, regardless of the fact that his length of service might reasonably entitle him to special consideration, is required to take all five subjects. These inconsistencies could be removed by the adoption of one general rule which would require to be observed by all employees coming up for special examination.

EXCISE PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

As has been explained in previous reports of the Board, the general promotion examination held in the month of May is invariably adjourned until the month of August, in order to meet the case of the employees of the Excise Branch of the Department of Inland Revenue, who are so circumstanced that attendance at the examination in the month of May would very seriously interfere with the performance of their duties. Accordingly an excise promotion examination may be held annually in the month of August, should the requirements of the department render it necessary, but this was not found to be the case during the year just closed, and consequently no examination was held.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.

The undersigned have the honour to report that personally on the usual days in November last, at Montreal, Ottawa, and Toronto, and through the medium of sub-

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examiners at Charlottetown, Halifax, St. John, Quebec, Kingston, Windsor, Hamilton, London, Sault Ste. Marie, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver, and Victoria, the preliminary and qualifying examinations prescribed by the statute for entrance into the Public Service were held. No examination was held at Port Arthur, Prince Albert, Brandon, and Nelson, the four remaining centres of examination, as no applications were received from persons desirous of presenting themselves at these places.

The Board feel that, in this report, they should call attention to, and emphasize, what was said in the report of last year as to the desirability of raising the standard of these examinations for entrance into the Public Service of Canada, if not by enlarging the curriculum of the subjects to be studied, then at least by exacting higher percentages both as to group and subject in the matters actually prescribed.

As things are now, the examinations, both preliminary and qualifying, are comparatively easy as compared with the tests imposed in similar examinations both in the Mother Country and in many of the other oversea possessions of the Crown; and this Board cannot but think it would be in the best interests of the candidates themselves and certainly of the country at large if applicants for positions in the Civil Service were subjected to more rigorous tests, at all events along the lines of the report above indicated.

The Board would even go further, and would rejoice to see the introduction into the Dominion of the system of competitive examination which has produced results so markedly beneficial in the Civil Service of the Crown in the United Kingdom, and in the vast Indian Empire of His Majesty; but pending the ripening of public opinion in that regard here in Canada, they earnestly and respectfully recommend an early adoption of the recommendations above indicated for a higher standard of percentages needed to ensure success in passing the entrance examinations.

IRREGULARITIES, &C.

In several previous reports, more particularly those covering the operations of the Board for the years 1903 and 1904, extended reference is made to the reprehensible practice on the part of candidates of copying or allowing their work to be copied, which has been found to exist to some extent at the entrance examinations. Happily such cases are not numerous, but the disposition to copy has been manifested at every qualifying examination, and the year 1905 was no exception, as the Board finds itself called upon to report that the papers of four candidates, who wrote on the qualifying examination at Winnipeg, were cancelled for this offence. Although the similarity of answers in all four cases was most striking and plainly indicative of collusion among the candidates, the Board's decision to cancel the papers was reached only after mature and careful deliberation, and, notwithstanding that the candidates concerned, and some influential friends, have protested that the charge was unfounded, the Board considers that the evidence is unmistakable that copying took place as alleged, and their decision may, therefore, be regarded as final. Another case which engaged the attention of the Board was that of a candidate who was entered for the examination at Ottawa, but who was suspected of having been personated. An investigation was held at which the suspected party gave evidence under oath, and the Board has no hesitation in declaring

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that the facts elicited at such inquiry point very strongly to the truth of the accusation. In their opinion, a comparison of his handwriting, a specimen of which was obtained during the progress of the *enquête*, with that of the papers supposed to have been his at the examination, is alone sufficient to convince anyone that the candidate did not write under the number assigned to him. All the papers in the matter, including the evidence taken at the inquiry, have been submitted to the Secretary of State, with a recommendation that the accused be prosecuted under the provisions of the Civil Service Act on a charge of personation, and it is hoped the requisite action towards that end will be taken with as little delay as possible. This manner of wrongdoing must be severely punished, and the Board naturally awaits with much interest the outcome of the case now pending, as it is felt that if a conviction is secured and an adequate penalty imposed the example cannot fail to have a salutary effect in connection with future examinations.

SUB-EXAMINERS.

The Board have again pleasure in stating that the staff of the sub-examiners continue to give every satisfaction in the performance of their duties.

The staff of sub-examiners in connection with the Board is as follows:—

Charlottetown, Ewen Stewart, Inspector of Public Schools.

Halifax, Matthew N. Doyle, Barrister-at-law.

St. John, N.B., W. S. Carter.

Quebec, Stanislas Lachance.

Kingston, J. B. McKay, Principal of the Kingston Business College [since deceased].

Hamilton, W. T. Evans, Barrister-at-law.

London, George Duncan, Principal Public School.

Windsor, J. H. Dempster.

Port Arthur, A. H. Macdougall.

Sault Ste. Marie, James Bassingthwaite.

Winnipeg, The Venerable Archdeacon Fortin.

Regina, William Trant, M.A.

Edmonton, William Rea.

Calgary, Stanley Jones.

Nelson, Dr. E. C. Arthur.

Vancouver, T. S. Baxter.

Victoria, The Reverend Dr. Campbell.

No candidates presenting themselves at Port Arthur, Prince Albert, Brandon, and Nelson at the last examination, the services of the sub-examiners at those places were not required, and they received no emolument from their office as such.

FEES.

The fees received from the candidates at the General Promotion Examination in May, and deposited to the credit of the Receiver General amounted to \$236.

The fees received from candidates at Special Promotion Examinations and deposited to the credit of the Receiver General amounted to \$56.

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The fees received from candidates at the Entrance Examinations in November, and also deposited to the credit of the Receiver General, amounted to \$2,725.

Candidates at the General Promotion Examination numbered 118; at Special Promotion Examinations, 28; at the Entrance Examinations, 866.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JNO. THORBURN, M.A., LL.D.,
Chairman.

A. D. DECELLES, LL.D., F.R.S.C.,
J. C. GLASHAN, LL.D., F.R.S.C.

WM. FORAN,
Secretary to the Board.

APPENDIX.

Appended to this report will be found:—

1. Regulations governing the Board.
2. Statements giving particulars of attendance at promotion and entrance examinations.
3. Copy of papers used at the promotion examination.
4. Copy of papers used at the preliminary entrance examination.
5. Copies of the qualifying examination papers.
6. Copies of the option papers.
8. List of the candidates who were successful in passing the preliminary or lower grade examination.
9. List of the candidates who were successful in passing the qualifying or higher grade examination.
10. List of the candidates who succeeded in options, specifying the subject or subjects in which they passed.
11. List of graduates of Canadian universities who have exhibited their diplomas to the Board, and who, in consequence, are qualified for employment in the public service without examination.

REGULATIONS FOR THE GOVERNANCE OF THE BOARD OF CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINERS IN HOLDING EXAMINATIONS UNDER THE CIVIL SERVICE ACT.

1. One of the members shall be chairman, and when present shall pre-
side at the meetings of the Board, and one may be secretary, if appointed
to that office by the Governor General in Council. Chairman
and secre-
tary.
 2. In the absence of one of the members of the Board the other two
shall be competent to transact business, and their decision shall be as valid
as if the three had been present. Two mem-
bers of
board may
transact
business.
 3. Regular entrance examinations shall be held annually at as many of
the places named in the Civil Service Act as the Governor General in
Council may direct, and also at any other places similarly selected and
designated to the Board. The examination shall commence on the second
Tuesday in the month of November, and shall continue until completed. Regular
entrance ex-
aminations.
 4. The Board shall meet prior to the examination in sufficient time to
make the preparations necessary for holding the said examination, and
shall continue to meet until their work is finished. Meetings of
board.
 5. The examinations shall be held simultaneously, that is, on the same
days and hours at the several places designated by the Council, and shall
be conducted at every place precisely in the same manner and by means of
the same questions. Examina-
tions to be
held simul-
taneously
and in same
manner.
 6. The answers of the candidates shall be in writing and on paper pre-
pared and supplied by the Board. Answers in
writing.
 7. In the places at which the examiners cannot personally attend, sub-
examiners shall be appointed to conduct the examinations according to the
printed regulations supplied to them by the Board. Sub-exam-
iners to be
appointed.
 8. At the close of the examination it shall be the duty of the examiners
in charge, to collect and seal up the written papers of the candidates and
to transmit the same, duly attested, to the secretary of the Board at Ottawa. Written
papers to be
sealed up
and trans-
mitted to
secretary.
 9. Every candidate for examination shall be required to satisfy the
Board:—
 1. If coming up for the Preliminary examination only and if intending
to serve in the Inside Departmental Division, that he is of the full age of
fifteen years and not over thirty-five; if coming up for the Qualifying
examination, that he is of the full age of eighteen years; and if for the
Inside Departmental Division, not over thirty-five years old. Require-
ment of
candidate.
Preliminary
examination,
age.
Qualifying
examination,
age.
- NOTE.—The proof of age shall be by a properly certified extract from
the birth registration, and should this not be procurable, then by such other
evidence as may be satisfactory to the Board. Proof of age.

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- Sound health. 2. That he is in sound health and free from any defect or disease, mental or physical, which would be likely to interfere with the proper discharge of his duties.
- Proof of health. NOTE.—The proof of health shall be by the certificate of a practising physician.
- Character. 3. That his character is such as to qualify him for employment in the Civil Service.
- Proof as to character. NOTE.—The proof of character shall be by the certificate of a minister of religion, mayor, or justice of the peace.

APPLICATIONS.

- Application for admission to examination, forms to be used. 10. The applications for admission to the examination shall be by means of forms which will be supplied to the candidate by the Board, and said forms correctly filled up shall be re-addressed to the secretary, at least one month before the day appointed for commencing the examination.
- Fees to be paid. 11. A fee of two dollars in the case of the Preliminary examination and of four dollars in the case of the Qualifying examination, shall be paid by each candidate, and shall be collected on the first day of the examination as the roll is being called. In the case of candidates coming up for examination in one subject the fee shall be two dollars, and a fee of one dollar shall be payable for the privilege of taking optional subjects. Should insuperable difficulties preclude the attendance of a candidate at the examination for admission to which he has sent the regular application and certificates such candidate, on communicating the facts to the secretary, may be admitted at the next ensuing examination, by simply sending an application without new certificates.
- Admission to next ensuing examination.

EXAMINATIONS.

- Examinations open. English or French language may be used. 12. The examinations shall be open to all persons who shall have complied with the requirements of the Civil Service Act, as to proof of age, health and character, and in doing their examination work, the candidates shall be at liberty to use either the English or the French language.
- Notice of examination. 13. Notice of every examination to be held under the Civil Service Act shall be published in the *Canada Gazette*, in the English and French languages, one month at least before the date fixed for the examinations, and shall state when and where it is to be held.
- Examinations, how designated. Optional subjects. 14. The examinations shall be known as the Preliminary or Lower Grade and the Qualifying or Higher Grade. In conjunction with the latter, there will be certain optional subjects, any or all of which the candidates may take or decline to take as may be minded.
- Preliminary examination. 15. The Preliminary examination will be in,—
1. Penmanship;
2. Orthography;
3. The first four rules of arithmetic;
4. Reading print and manuscript.
- Maximum marks and minimum of average required. 16. The maximum marks in each subject will be 60, and in order to pass, the candidate will require to make not less than 30 per cent on any subject, and an average of 50 per cent of the combined value on all subjects, or 120 out of the 240.

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17. The Preliminary examination will qualify for the following appointments:—

18. Messengers in both Inside and Outside divisions, porters, railway mail porters, sorters, packers, letter carriers, mail transfer clerks, box collectors, tide waiters, assistant inspectors of weights and measures, and such other offices of the Lower Grades as may be determined by the Governor General in Council. Appointments for which the preliminary examination will qualify.

19. The Qualifying or Higher Grade examination shall be held immediately after the Preliminary, and shall be in,— Qualifying or higher grade examination.

1. Penmanship;
2. Orthography;
3. Arithmetic, including interest, vulgar and decimal fractions;
4. Geography, chiefly of the Dominion of Canada;
5. History,—British, French and Canadian—chiefly the latter;
6. Grammar;
7. Composition;
8. Transcription.

List of subjects included in the examination.

20. The same scale shall govern in this as in the Preliminary examination, viz., a minimum of not less than 30 per cent on any one subject, and an average on the whole eight of 50 per cent. As the subjects are valued at 100 marks each, the average required will be 400. This examination will qualify for the following appointments:— Same scale shall govern as in the preliminary examination.

1. Temporary writers in the first division;
2. Third-class clerkships and the offices of landing waiters and lockers in the second division for Customs service;
3. Third-class clerkships and the office of exciseman in the second division for Inland Revenue service;
4. Third-class clerkships, railway and marine mail clerkships, and the offices in the second division for Post Office service;
5. Junior second-class clerkships in the first division.

Appointments for which the qualifying or higher grade examination shall qualify.

21. Candidates who fail in one subject only at the Qualifying examination, but who make the required average (50 per cent, or 400 marks) will be allowed to come up at the next ensuing examination, and then only for that one subject, and if they secure the minimum will be held to have passed. Conditions upon which candidates may come up at the next ensuing examination.

22. Candidates who fail at the Qualifying examination, excepting those who fail in one subject only, will receive no advantage from the optional subjects they may have treated successfully, the failure in the Qualifying subjects neutralizing success in options. Candidates failing at qualifying examination; effect as to optional subjects.

23. Candidates who may desire to be examined in optional subjects must take them at the time of the Qualifying examination, at which they present themselves, and will not be permitted to come up for that purpose at any subsequent examination. Subsequent examinations in optional subjects not allowable.

24. Candidates who pass in options will, in the event of appointment to office, be credited with the subjects in which they were successful up to two, but not in excess of two. Candidates who passed in options.

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List of
optional
subjects.

25. The options are:—

1. Bookkeeping—by double entry;
2. Shorthand;
3. Typewriting.

Minimum of
marks in
option.

26. In order to pass in options, the candidates will require to make at least 50 marks in each subject taken.

Option candi-
dates will
inform
secretary.

27. Candidates who intend taking options will inform the secretary of the Board.

CERTIFICATES.

Certificate.
Option 'with
honours.'

28. Every candidate who passes the Preliminary or Qualifying examination successfully will receive a certificate to that effect, and in the cases of candidates who have gained options, a certificate 'with honours,' specifying the options passed.

TIME TABLES.

Board will
prepare time
tables.

29. The Board will prepare time tables for the several examinations, showing the order in which the subjects are to be taken up, and the time allowed for each, which time shall be strictly observed by the examiners.

FORMS.

Board will
provide
forms.

30. The forms necessary for giving effect to the foregoing rules will be provided by the Board, and on application to the secretary, not less than one month before the day of examination, will be forwarded to the candidates and others interested.

REPORT.

When report
shall be made
by board and
what it shall
embrace.

31. Not later than the 31st day of January in each year, the Board shall make a report to the Secretary of State of the proceedings for the year ended on the preceding 31st day of December, which report will embrace copies of the printed examination question papers used at the several examinations, the names of the successful candidates, and copies of any rules or regulations adopted during the year.

STATIONERY.

Stationery
and other
requisites.

32. The stationery and other requisites shall be provided by the Department of Public Printing and Stationery upon requisitions from the Board of Examiners approved by the head of said department.

Regulations for Conducting the Civil Service Entrance Examinations.

Preparation
and printing
of questions.

33. The Board of Examiners shall prepare and cause to be printed (confidentially) the questions to be used at the Preliminary, Qualifying (including options) and Promotion examinations, excepting always the Promotion papers on 'Duties,' which papers the departments interested will supply.

How examin-
ation shall
be com-
menced.

34. The examiner will begin by calling the roll and marking, opposite to the names of the candidates in attendance, the word 'present,' and to these he will communicate the number by which they are to be severally identified throughout the examination.

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35. Each subject for examination shall be dealt with in a separate paper, and sufficient time will be allowed the candidates to give their work a careful and intelligent treatment. Separate paper for each subject.

36. The examinations will commence each day at 9.30 a.m., continuing until noon, when a recess will be taken. They will commence at 1.30 p.m., and continue day by day till 4 p.m., or to the time specified in the time table, till finished. Hours of examination.

37. Each candidate shall be designated by a number, which he will place in plain figures at the head of each sheet of paper he may use and also (together with the name of the subject treated) on the back of the outside sheet, which papers, at the expiration of the time allowed, he will hand to the examiner. Each candidate shall be designated by a number.

38. The questions will be numbered, and the number of marks assigned to each question will be shown in the margin of the printed question paper. Questions will be numbered.

39. The date and hour for the issue of each examination (question) paper and the time allowed for its treatment will be plainly stated at the head thereof. Date, hour and time to be stated.

40. The examiners will exercise the greatest possible care in order to prevent the nature of the examination questions from becoming known before the time fixed for the issue of the papers has arrived. Examiners will exercise care.

41. Should the Board have reason at any time to believe that candidates have been guilty of misconduct, by copying from each other or by improperly obtaining information relative to the subjects under treatment during the examination, they (the Board) will hold the results of the examination respecting such candidate in suspense until they have thoroughly investigated the circumstances; and if such misconduct should be found to have occurred, the papers of such candidates will be cancelled and the offending persons will be disqualified from future examinations. Candidates guilty of misconduct by copying from each other, or improperly obtaining information how to be dealt with.

42. Should the sub-examiners have cause to believe that the irregularities referred to in the preceding paragraph, or any others, have taken place among their candidates, they will faithfully report the facts to the Board. Irregularities to be reported to the board.

43. The number of examination (question) papers on each subject required at each place of examination will be sent to the examiners, inclosed in sealed envelopes, indorsed with the subject and the number of papers they contain, and said envelope shall only be opened when the time specified in the time table for doing so has arrived, and in the presence of the candidates. Number of papers on each subject shall be sent to the examiners, and endorsed with the subject, etc.

44. The stationery required for the examinations will be supplied by the Board, and the paper shall be written upon one side only. The margin must also be left blank, as it will be wanted for noting the valuations. Stationery will be supplied by the board.

45. No persons other than the examiners, their assistants and the candidates shall be allowed within the rooms during the examinations. Who allowed in during examination.

46. The examiners shall refrain from communicating to any one the results of the examinations until the same shall have been reported to the Secretary of State. Examiners not to communicate.

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Position of candidates during examination.

47. The candidates shall, if possible, be placed five feet apart during the examinations, and any attempt at holding communication with each other must be promptly and effectually checked by the examiners.

Books, etc., not permitted.

48. No books, notes, maps or diagrams shall be permitted in the examination rooms.

Candidates shall be seated five minutes before the commencement of the examinations.

49. The candidates shall all be seated five minutes before the commencement of the examinations, and no candidate will be allowed to enter the room later than fifteen minutes after the time fixed for commencing the treatment of a subject. Nor shall any candidate be allowed to leave the room during the treatment of a subject—save in cases of extreme necessity—but so soon as any candidate shall have finished his paper he may hand it to the examiner after which he will be at liberty to retire, but he will not, however, be allowed to re-enter until the time for the commencement of the next subject is called.

Entering or leaving room.

Perfect silence.

50. Perfect silence shall be observed during the time devoted to the treatment of the subjects.

At expiration of time examiner will collect paper.

51. Punctually at the expiration of the time allowed for the treatment of a subject, the examiners in charge shall notify the candidates of the fact, and will collect the papers whether finished or unfinished.

Examiner will check papers with list of candidates present.

52. On receiving the papers the examiner in charge will check them with the list of candidates present, so as to satisfy himself that he has one from each person, and should he find any short he will at once proceed to inquire for them. If any candidate fails to put in a paper the examiner will state the fact and the reason for its having been withheld in the report of the secretary. After receiving and collecting the papers he will arrange them in numerical order and inclose them in an envelope with,—

How papers are to be arranged and inclosed in envelopes.

1. The place of examination;
2. The subject of the paper; and
3. The number of papers inclosed.
4. He will then seal and sign the cover.

At close of examination examiner will fill up form.

53. At the conclusion of the examination the examiners in charge will fill up a form certifying that the rules and regulations have been faithfully observed, and if anything requiring explanation has occurred they will state the facts to the secretary of the Board.

Promotion Examinations.

Time or holding promotion examinations.

54. These examinations are held annually in the month of May, and are conducted in all respects like the examination for entrance. (See the instructions relating to the latter).

Subjects designated 'obligatory' and 'supplementary.'

55. The subjects in which the candidates are examined are known as 'Obligatory' and 'Supplementary,' or subjects which may be prescribed by the deputy heads of departments.

List of 'obligatory' subjects.

56. The 'Obligatory' subjects are:—

1. Penmanship;
2. Orthography.
3. Arithmetic (the nature of which is to be determined by the deputy head of the department to which the candidate belongs, according to the

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requirements of the service the candidates are rendering or may be expected to render, if promoted to the higher classes they are aspiring to).

4. Composition.
5. Duties of office, or of the higher office sought.
6. Efficiency, by which is understood the value placed by the deputy heads upon the service rendered, or which is being rendered by the candidates.

57. The 'Supplementary' subjects, any or all of which the deputy heads may prescribe, are:—

List of 'supplementary' subjects.

1. Translations (from English into French or French into English).
2. Geography.
3. Bookkeeping.
4. Précis.
5. Constitution (The British North America Act).

58. The 'Obligatory' subjects, including 'Efficiency,' together with the 'Supplementary' subjects, which the deputy heads of departments may select from, are each rated at 100 marks.

'Obligatory' subjects; how rated.

59. No clerk on the staff of any department of the public service, who was in the service and employment of the government on the first day of July, 1882, and has since been continuously engaged therein, shall as a condition of promotion be required to pass an examination in any subject other than the duties of the office to which he seeks promotion, unless in any special case the deputy minister, by a report concurred in by the head of the department, submits to the Board of Examiners other subjects of examination as a test of fitness for such office.

Employees appointed prior to 1882 not required to pass examinations in subjects other than 'duties of office.'

60. The order of progress in the service is from a lower to the next higher class, and as there are three degrees of advancement, the candidates at the examination have to exhibit their eligibility for promotion according to the following scale:—

Order of progress in the service.

1. Third-class men must obtain not less than 30 marks in any one subject, and an average of 50 on all the subjects prescribed for their examination, so that if there are six subjects (Efficiency included) and there can not be less, they will require to make a total of not less than 300.

Third-class men.

2. Second-class men must make not less than 40 per cent an average of 60 per cent, and first-class men 50 and 70.

Second-class men.

3. Candidates examined on 'Duties of Office' must obtain, if third-rate men, 50 marks; if second-class men, 60 marks; and if first-class men, 70 marks in their examination.

First-class. Candidates on 'duties of office.'

4. All marks for efficiency and for duties of office obtained by any candidate in any promotion examination, shall be held to apply only to the department for which he has taken the examination in duties and been awarded marks for efficiency.

61. If a candidate in any of the classes makes the average required, but falls below the minimum in one subject only, he will have the privilege of coming up at the next ensuing (annual) examination in that one subject, when the minimum of marks will pass him.

If a candidate makes the average required.

62. The following penal clauses were added to the Civil Service Act by Chapter 12 of the Acts of Canada, 51 Victoria (1888), and are inserted here for convenience of reference:—

Penal clauses added to the Act.

5-6 EDWARD VII., A. 1906

Inquiry as to irregularities at examination.

Penalty for neglecting or refusing to appear or to be examined on oath.

Administration of oath.

Name of person offending to be removed from the list.

Penalty for wrongfully receiving or furnishing examination papers.

Ninth section of Act added.

Who may be appointed assistants.

Place and time of examinations.

‘2. Whenever the Board are satisfied that any irregularity or fraudulent practice has obtained at any examination held by them, or by any person deputed by them to hold the same, they may summon before them, by an instrument signed by the chairman or acting chairman of the Board, and may examine under oath or affirmation, any person who in their opinion is in a position to give evidence in relation to any such irregularity or fraudulent practice; and if the person so summoned neglects or refuses to appear, or having appeared, refuses to be examined upon oath or affirmation concerning the premises, or refuses to take an oath or affirmation, or having taken the oath or affirmation, refusing to answer such questions concerning the premises as are then put to him, without offering any just and lawful excuse for his refusal, the chairman or acting chairman of the Board shall be vested with all the powers conferred, in like cases, upon a justice of the peace by section thirty-two of *The Summary Convictions Act*.

‘3. Every oath or affirmation required for the purpose of such examination may be administered by any member of the Board.

‘4. If any person is proved by such inquiry to have been concerned in any fraudulent practice, or to have been guilty of any breach of the regulations made in virtue of section thirty-one of this Act, the Board shall report the same to the Secretary of State, who may thereupon cause such person's name to be removed from the list of persons who are found qualified.

‘5. Any person who at any examination held under this Act, personates any candidate, or employs, induces or allows any person to personate him, is guilty of an offence against this Act, and is liable, on summary conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or to a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars, and if he is employed in the Civil Service, to be dismissed therefrom.

‘6. Every person who surreptitiously procures from any printer, or other person, and every person who without authority furnishes to any other person any examination question paper, or any other paper relating to any such examination as aforesaid, is guilty of an offence against this Act, and liable, under summary conviction, to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding six months, or to a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars, and if he is employed in the Civil Service, to be dismissed therefrom; and no such person shall be allowed to present himself at any subsequent examination.’

63. The ninth section of ‘The Civil Service Act’ is added hereto for convenience of reference and is as follows:—

‘The Board may obtain the assistance of persons who have had experience in the education of the youth of Canada, and with such assistance shall hold or cause to be held, periodical examinations for admission to the Civil Service, in the cities of Halifax, St. John, N.B., Charlottetown, Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton, London, Winnipeg, Victoria, and such other places as are determined by the Governor in Council; it shall not be necessary to hold such examinations in all the said places but the places at which the examinations shall be held, shall be determined from time to time by the Governor in Council; examinations shall, as far as possible, be in writing, and the cost thereof shall be defrayed out of moneys previously voted by parliament for that purpose.’

PRELIMINARY OR LOWER GRADE.

Place.	Present.	Passed.	Failed.
Charlottetown.....	1	1	0
Halifax.....	18	17	1
Saint John.....	14	13	1
Quebec.....	17	17	0
Montreal.....	67	57	10
Ottawa.....	56	47	9
Kingston.....	1	1	0
Toronto.....	54	48	6
Hamilton.....	11	11	0
London.....	10	10	0
Windsor.....	3	3	0
Sault Ste. Marie.....			
Winnipeg.....	13	11	2
Regina.....			
Edmonton.....	1	1	0
Calgary.....	1	1	0
Vancouver.....	5	5	0
Victoria.....			
	272	243	29

QUALIFYING OR HIGHER GRADE.

Place.	Present.	Passed.	Failed.
Charlottetown.....	6	4	2
Halifax.....	24	14	10
Saint John.....	14	7	7
Quebec.....	21	8	13
Montreal.....	65	18	47
Ottawa.....	246	146	100
Kingston.....	11	9	2
Toronto.....	61	33	28
Hamilton.....	22	11	11
London.....	22	13	9
Windsor.....	10	4	6
Sault Ste. Marie.....	2	2	6
Winnipeg.....	24	8	120
Regina.....	6	4	
Edmonton.....	5	2	3
Calgary.....	3	0	3
Vancouver.....	9	8	1
Victoria.....	4	3	1
	*555	294	261

* Thirty-nine of this number were one subject candidates, and therefore paid a fee of only two dollars.

OPTIONAL SUBJECTS.

Place.	Present.	Passed.	Failed.
Charlottetown.....	1	1	0
Halifax.....	3	3	0
Saint John.....	2	1	1
Quebec.....	4	1	3
Montreal.....	4	0	4
Ottawa.....	12	6	6
Kingston.....	2	1	1
Toronto.....	4	1	3
Hamilton.....	2	2	0
London.....	2	2	0
Windsor.....			
Sault Ste. Marie.....	1	0	1
Winnipeg.....	1	0	1
Regina.....	1	1	0
Edmonton.....			
Calgary.....			
Vancouver.....			
Victoria.....			
	39	19	20

PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

Place.	Present.	Passed.	Failed.
Ottawa.....	109	71	38
Montreal.....	1	1	0
London.....	1	0	1
Winnipeg.....	3	3	0
Toronto.....	4	4	0
	118	79	39

SPECIAL PROMOTION EXAMINATIONS.

Place.	Present.	Passed.	Failed.
Ottawa.....	28	27	1

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31

SPECIAL PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS.

(January 2, 1905.)

PENMANSHIP.

Colonial Foreign Trade Competition—Interesting Exhibition of Samples.

It may be remembered that, in the despatch forwarded by Mr. Chamberlain, last November, to all the Colonial Governors on the subject of trade between the United Kingdom and the Colonies, prominence was given to the request for patterns or specimens of goods of foreign origin which have displaced, or are displacing, similar British goods. The duty of housing and distributing these was undertaken by the London Chamber of Commerce, and that body is commencing to receive the collection of samples. By arrangement with the Secretary of State for the Colonies, these samples are exhibited in the city as they arrive, but their ultimate circulation throughout the country is to be deferred until a majority of the replies to the despatch has been received. We are now informed that, until September 5, an exhibition will take place at the offices of the London Chamber (Botolph House, Eastcheap), between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. (1 p.m. on Saturdays), of samples received from the British West Indies, these comprising collections sent home from Trinidad, Bermuda, Bahamas, Barbadoes, and embracing articles classed under the headings of apparel and slops, cordage and twine, cotton manufactures, hardware and cutlery, hats, implements and tools of industry, leather manufactures, silk manufactures, and refined sugar. Admission to view the exhibits may be obtained on the presentation of business card.

SPECIAL PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS.

(January 2, 1905.)

Values.

COMPOSITION.

- | | |
|----|---|
| 6 | 1. What are meant by the words synonym, euphemism and synecdoche? Give an example of each. |
| 10 | 2. Distinguish between custom and habit; surprise, astonish and amaze. Give an example of each. |
| 16 | 3. Write sentences showing the proper use of the prepositions used in the following expressions:—Copy <i>after</i> and copy <i>from</i> ; disappointed <i>of</i> and disappointed <i>in</i> . |
| 10 | 4. Change the following passage from the indirect to the direct form of speech:—Cyrus, having summoned the Greek generals to his person, told them that it was not any want of their number to swell his army, that he engaged them in his service, but in the belief that they were much superior to far greater numbers of barbarians. What, therefore, he had now to desire was, that they should show themselves worthy of this freedom which they inherited, and for which he esteemed them fortunate. |

- 20
5. Criticize the following sentences and show how they may be improved:—
(a) Let us consider the ambitious; and those both in their progress to greatness and after the attainment of it.
(b) The wonderful invention of Homer is what principally strikes us, on whatever side we contemplate him.
(c) Solomon, the son of David, who built the temple at Jerusalem, was a wise and powerful monarch.
(d) Solomon, the son of David, who was persecuted by Saul, was a wise and powerful monarch.
- 38
6. What is meant by a co-ordinate copulative sentence? Give an example.
7. Write a letter, of not less than 250 words, to a friend, showing how a successful life may be attained.

100

SPECIAL PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS.

(January 2, 1905.)

Values.

ARITHMETIC.

- 6
1. Add together 78645, 9384, 678596, 897687, 67933, 7498, 98649, 98979.
- 8
2. Multiply 7908697089 by 7098.
- 8
3. Divide 915666444222 by 987.
- 10
4. Make out and receipt a bill for the following:—A. K. Sims bought of L. G. Jones & Co., on the 7th Nov., 1896, 17½ lbs. of tea at 43c.; 23½ lbs. sugar at 6½c.; 17¾ lbs. coffee at 33c.; 18½ lbs. of Carolina rice at 8½c.; 27¼ lbs. cheese at 12½c.; 18¾ lbs. of ham at 13¼c., and 16½ doz. eggs at 12½c.
(It will be sufficient to compute each item to the nearest cent).
- 8
5. The cost of a quantity of oranges at 40c. per dozen, and lemons at 15c. per dozen was \$21.30. The total cost of the oranges was 30c. more than that of the lemons. How many of each were bought?
- 10
6. A plot of ground 80 ft. long and 66 ft. wide is surrounded by a stone wall 9 ft. high and 2 ft. thick. How many cubic feet of stone are in the wall?
- 10
7. At 20c. per sq. yd., find the cost of plastering the walls and ceiling of a room 30 ft. long, 24 ft. wide and 12 ft. high, allowing for four doors each (6 ft. 9 in. × 4 ft.) and six windows each (6 ft. × 4 ft. 6 in.).
- 10
8. If a cubic foot of water weighs 1,000 ozs. and a gallon of water weighs 10 lbs., how many gallons will be required to fill a rectangular cistern 10 ft. long, 8 ft. wide and 6 ft. deep?
- 10
9. A sidewalk 6 ft. wide, and constructed of 3-inch plank surrounds a rectangular plot 150 yards long and 90 yards wide. Find the cost of the plank at \$15 per M.
- 10
10. A man can dig 60 bushels of potatoes in a day, and he can pick 45 bushels in a day. At that rate how many bushels can he dig and pick in 6 days?
- 10
11. A dealer bought a car load of horses for \$3,750, and sold part of them at \$120 each for \$2,400, losing \$100 on those sold. At what price each must he sell the rest in order to make a total gain of \$200?

100

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31

SPECIAL PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS.

(January 2, 1905.)

Values.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

100 Copy the following extract, correcting the errors in spelling; 5 marks will be deducted for every mis-spelled word in your copy:—

Ask a folower of Bacon what the new filosofy, as it was caled in the time of charles the second, has effected for manking, and his anser is readdy; "It has lengthened life; it has mittegedated pane; it has extengueshed diseases; it has encreased the fertillety of the soil; it has given new secureties to the marriner; it has furnished new arms to the warior; it has spanned grate rivirs and esstuaryes with briges of form unknown to our fathers; it has guided the thundrbolt innoccously from hevean to earth; it has lighted up the night with the splendor of the day; it has extendid the range of the humane vishun; it has multiplied the power of the power of humane mussels; it has acselarated motion; it has facillitated intercorse, correspondance, all friendly ofices, all dispatch of business; it has ennabled man to descend to the depths of the sea, to sore into the air, to penetrate securly into the noxshous receses of the erth, to travers the land in cars wich whirl along with out horses and the oshun in ships wich run twinty nots an hour aganst the wind."

SPECIAL PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS—DUTIES PAPER.

(January 2, 1905.)

For Promotion from Third-Class Clerk to Junior Second-Class Clerk.

Values.

- 100
1. What is the extent of the preference given under the British Preferential Tariff?
 2. What do the initials "n.e.s." as used in the Customs Tariff represent?
 3. What instrument is used in testing sugar for duty purposes?
 4. Is a drawback of duty allowed on imported goods used in articles manufactured in Canada and exported therefrom? If so, what is the extent of the drawback?
 5. In what currency must invoices to be presented for entry of imported goods at Customs be made out?
 5. What is the standard of value for duty of imported articles which are subject to an ad valorem duty?
 7. In what cases may refund of duty be granted by the department?
 8. Is a surtax imposed on the goods of any country which may be imported into Canada? If so, state the country, and the amount of the surtax?
 9. What does the expression "ton" as used for Customs purposes mean?
 10. If an importer is dissatisfied with a ruling as to the rate of duty, has he any appeal? If so, to whom, or to what body?

5-6 EDWARD VII., A. 1906

SPECIAL PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE—ACCOUNTANT BRANCH.

Values.

(January 10, 1905.)

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- | | |
|----|---|
| 10 | 1. Name the principal appropriations for the Militia and their sub-heads. |
| 10 | 2. What books are used in the Account Branch? Please explain the use of each. |
| 10 | 3. Who should certify to claims for payment? Write out a good form of certificate. |
| 10 | 4. What statements are made up in the Account Branch; to whom are they submitted, and when? |
| 10 | 5. Through what channels do claims reach the department? Explain how they are treated in making payment. |
| 10 | 6. How many military districts are there? Name the headquarters of each, and stations; what corps of the permanent force are stationed therein? |
| 10 | 7. State as nearly as you can the different ranks from lt.-colonel to pte., and the rates of pay for each, both for the active militia and permanent force. |
| 10 | 8. Under what circumstances would a refund, from a paymaster for instance, not go to the credit of the appropriation? |
| 10 | 9. Respecting pensions to officers, N.C.O. and men of the permanent force— |
| | (a) What is the percentage to be stopped from their pay on this account? |
| | (b) Is it to be stopped from the pay of all ranks? |
| 10 | 10. State briefly what you know respecting the letter-of-credit system. |
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100

SPECIAL PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES.—DUTIES OF OFFICE.

(March 13th, 1905.)

Values.

(Marine Branch.)

-
- | | |
|----|--|
| 10 | 1. Name some of the principal services controlled by the Department of Marine and Fisheries. |
| 10 | 2. Draft a report to Council appointing an officer in the outside service of the department, and write a letter instructing him in his duties. |
| 10 | 3. When a Government cheque has been lost by the payee, what is the procedure to enable him to obtain a duplicate. |
| 10 | 4. In diplomatic correspondence between the Canadian and the United States Governments, what is the course to be taken? Describe the channels through which the correspondence would pass. |
| 10 | 5. What is the law in regard to the purchase of supplies, and the execution of all works required by the department? |
| 10 | 6. How are public harbours created, and pilotage authorities established? |
| 10 | 7. How are the following officers appointed, and how paid:—Wharfingers, harbour masters, lightkeepers and measuring surveyors of shipping. |
| 10 | 8. State briefly the duties and functions of (a) Tidal Survey, (b) Hydrographic Survey, and (c) Lighthouse Board. |
| 10 | 9. What is meant by "Rule of the Road," "Sick Mariners' Dues," and "Theoretical Organization of the Department"? |
| 10 | State (a) the various sources of revenue of the Department, and (b) what certificate is required on an account before payment of the same. |
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SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31

SPECIAL PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES.—DUTIES OF OFFICE.

(March 13th, 1905.)

Values.

(Fisheries Branch.)

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- | | |
|----|--|
| 10 | 1. Name some of the principal services controlled by the Department of Marine and Fisheries. |
| 10 | 2. Draft a report to Council appointing an officer in the outside service of the department, and write a letter instructing him in his duties. |
| 10 | 3. When a Government cheque has been lost by the payee, what is the procedure to enable him to obtain a duplicate? |
| 10 | 4. In diplomatic correspondence between the Canadian and the United States Governments, what is the course to be taken? Describe the channels through which the correspondence would pass. |
| 10 | 5. What is the law in regard to the purchase of supplies, and the execution of all works required by the department. |
| 10 | 6. Under what statute are Fishery Inspectors and Overseers appointed, and describe the nature of their duties and powers. |
| 10 | 7. What is the maximum fine provided by statute for violations of the Fisheries Act or Regulations under it. |
| 10 | 8. Name the most important commercial fishes, fresh water and marine, in the waters of the various Provinces of the Dominion. |
| 10 | 9. Under what treaty are United States fishing vessels excluded from Canadian ports, and for what special purposes may they enter such ports. |
| 10 | 10. What is the object of the Fishing Bounty, and name some fishing industries excluded by the terms of the Bounty scheme. |
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100

No. 1.

GENERAL PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

PENMANSHIP.

Tuesday, 16th May, 1905, from 10 to 10.30 a.m.

(Candidates are requested to observe the regulations strictly.)

Value.

EXPLANATION OF STORM WARNINGS.

-
- | | |
|-----|--|
| 100 | <p>Warnings of the approach of windstorms will be published by the display of flags by day and lanterns by night, in connection with the bulletins posted and the reports furnished to newspapers, mariners and others interested.</p> <p>The warnings adopted by the United States Weather Bureau for announcing the approach of wind storms are as follows:—</p> <p>The storm warning (a red flag, eight feet square, with black centre, three feet square) indicates that a storm of marked violence is expected.</p> <p>The red pennant (eight feet hoist and fifteen feet fly) displayed with the flags indicates easterly winds, that is from the northeast to south, inclusive, and that the storm centre is approaching.</p> |
|-----|--|

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The white pennant (eight feet hoist and fifteen feet fly) displayed with the flags indicates westerly winds, that is, from north to southwest, inclusive, and that the storm centre has passed.

When the red pennant is hoisted above the storm warning, winds are expected from the northwest quadrant; when below, from the southeast quadrant.

When the white pennant is hoisted above the storm warning, winds are expected from the northwest quadrant; when below, from the southwest quadrant.

No. 2.

GENERAL PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

Values.

Tuesday, 16th May, 1905, from 10.30 to noon.

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- | | |
|----|---|
| 5 | 1. What are meant by adjective pronouns? Give four examples. |
| 4 | 2. Which of the parts of speech are inflected; that is, undergo changes in termination to denote different cases, &c.? |
| 6 | 3. Explain what are meant by an adjunct, a phrase and a clause. Give an example of each. |
| 15 | 4. Distinguish between compare <i>with</i> and compare <i>to</i> , reconcile <i>to</i> and reconcile <i>with</i> , die <i>of</i> and die <i>by</i> . |
| 30 | 5. Show wherein the ambiguity of the following sentences consists and correct them:—
(a) I only bring forward some things as you will have seen.
(b) There are certain miseries in idleness which the idle can only conceive.
(c) The dandies of that day used the abominable art of painting their faces, as well as the women.
(d) The intellectual qualities of the young man were superior to those of his raiment.
(e) It is folly to pretend to arm ourselves against the accidents of life by heaping up treasures which nothing can protect us against, but a kind Providence. |
| 5 | 6. Show wherein the following sentence is faulty, and correct it:—
We came to our journey's end, at last, with no small difficulty, after much fatigue, through deep roads, and bad weather. |
| 32 | 7. Write a letter of not fewer than 250 words on 'The settlement of our Northwest.' |
-

No. 3.

GENERAL PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

ARITHMETIC.

Wednesday, 17th May, 1905, from 10 a.m. to noon.

(The work of each question must be given in full. No marks will be given to answers to questions 1, 2 and 3 that are not absolutely correct.)

Values.					Totals.
15	1. Add both vertically and horizontally:—				
	78456	47853	49897	93795	67986
	97638	98968	68795	89658	68495
	58965	79868	97658	59879	87968
	78768	59875	79597	68795	79867
	94857	96789	89879	89687	59488
	68948	59878	69896	59857	59689
10	2. Multiply 787965986798 by 5008079.				
9	3. Divide 379856581374265 by 78695.				
12	4. A train runs the first 120 miles of a trip of 280 miles at a speed of 32 miles an hour. At what speed must the remainder of the trip be run, if the whole trip is to be accomplished in 8 hours?				
	5. If during the day I pay out first $\frac{1}{2}$, then $\frac{1}{3}$, then $\frac{1}{12}$ and lastly $\frac{1}{15}$ of the money I had in the morning, and then have \$3.08 left, what sum had I at first?				
12	6. The area of Europe is 3,823,400 square miles, and its average elevation is 974 feet above the level of the sea. Find the volume in cubic miles of the portion of Europe above sea level.				
15	7. In what time would the interest on \$182.50 amount to \$5, at 5 per cent?				
15	8. The proceeds of a note payable in 3 months from 1st February, 1905, and discounted on the 6th February, 1905, amounted to \$8,471.80. For what sum was the note drawn?				

May, 1905.

ELEMENTARY ARITHMETIC.

Values.	(The work of each question must be given in full.)				
16	1. Add both vertically and horizontally:—				
	8756	6893	7986	7594	8594
	9483	8758	9878	8975	9768
	7958	6987	6959	7698	5989
	6387	5986	8798	8589	7968
	9568	9768	6959	6987	5985
	7965	5986	8968	6978	7968
11	2. From 7 times 869587898 take 9 times 589387967.				
11	3. Multiply 79865984796 by 5060987.				
	4. Divide 698479865987 by 8796.				
11	5. What number less than 365 if taken from 47936 will leave a remainder exactly divisible by 365?				
12	6. The work to be done in digging a certain drain is equal to one man's labour for 117 days. In how many days should 9 men dig the drain?				
12	7. James had \$23 more than Edward. He gave \$7 to Edward, who then gave \$4 to Henry. How much then had James more than Edward?				
16	8. Make out an invoice of the following, supplying names and date:—				
	A. B. bought of C. D. 15 doz. first readers, Pt. II., at \$1.20 a doz.; 18 doz. first readers, Pt. II., at \$1.80 a doz.; 27 doz. second readers at \$3 a doz; 24 doz. third readers at \$4.20 a doz.; 9 doz. fourth readers at \$6 a doz; 30 doz. P. S. grammars at \$3 a doz.; 30 doz. P. S. arithmetics at \$3 a doz.; 6 doz. P. S. geographies at \$9 a doz., and 8 doz. P. S. histories at \$7.20 a doz. A discount of one-quarter of the whole is to be taken off the total of the invoice.				

100

GENERAL PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

ARITHMETIC.

(STATIONERY BRANCH, DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PRINTING AND STATIONERY.)

Value.	
100	2. A requisition is received for 5,000 cards 7 inches by 3 inches. How many sheets of cardboard 22 inches by 28 inches will be required to fill the order?
	1. Calculate 19 reams, 19 quires and 19 sheets at \$9.99 per ream.
	3. How many cubic feet are there in a ton of ocean freight?
	4. Jones buys a typewriter from Smith for \$160 less 25, 10 and 3 per cent, and sells it for \$120. What percentage of profit does he make on the transaction?
	5. Make up the quantity, in reams, quires and sheets, contained in twenty books of 1,000 pages each, 8 pages to a sheet; and calculate the cost of type setting at 85c. per page, and binding at \$1.25 per volume.
	6. Add together $16\frac{5}{8}$, $4\frac{3}{4}$, $6\frac{2}{3}$, $12\frac{2}{3}$.
	7. Multiply £963/0/0 $\frac{3}{4}$ by 999.
	8. Divide £37,560/15/6 $\frac{3}{4}$ by 675.
	9. If a sheet of paper 27 × 41 inches weighs 60 lbs., what would be the equivalent weight of a sheet 24 × 36 inches?

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31

GENERAL PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

ARITHMETIC PAPER.

(SECRETARY'S BRANCH, DEPARTMENT OF INLAND REVENUE.)

Values.

-
- | | |
|----|--|
| 10 | 1. Multiply 76483297 by 694837. |
| 10 | 2. Divide 3245678946 by 85432. |
| 15 | 3. Multiply 3.456 by .467, to which add 32.6 and subtract therefrom 27.3896 and divide result by .00629. |
| 10 | 5. Simplify $\frac{3}{8}$ of $\frac{5}{9}$ + $\frac{2}{7}$ of $\frac{14}{25}$
$\frac{6}{7}$ of $\frac{23}{12}$ - $\frac{5}{9}$ of $\frac{7}{8}$ |
| 15 | 5. A man commences work at an annual salary of \$825 and receives an increase of 5 per cent each year of previous year's salary. Find his salary at end of fifth year. |
| 10 | 6. $12\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. tobacco is used in manufacture of 1,000 cigars. Find duty collected on the product of 600 lbs. leaf at \$6 per 1,000. |
| 10 | 7. A barrel of methylated spirits contains 43.76 standard gallons of a strength of 65.6 o.p. Find the number of proof gallons and value at \$1.10 per standard gallon. |
| 10 | 8. Find value of a pile of wood 36 ft. long 6 ft. high and 4 ft. wide, at \$5.25 per cord. |
| 10 | 9. Find greatest common measure of 32, 36 and 48; also least common multiple of 18, 24, 72 and 102. |
-

Values.

20

1. Fill in columns 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, of the following statement:—

Details of Expenditure.	Month of April, 1904.	Month of April, 1905.	Increase.	Decrease.	8 months ended April 30, 1904.	8 months ended April 30, 1905.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Excise salaries.....	26,064 13	27,092 95			254,914 62			
Excise Contingencies.....	1,997 20	3,248 93			50,137 55			
Preventive Services.....	1,300 32	502 58			8,925 79			
W. & M. Salaries.....	4,320 60	4,616 38			42,431 09			
W. & M. Contingencies.....	24 35	1,742 41			22,019 94			
Adulteration of Food.....	1,731 84	1,142 08			22,732 64			
Totals.....	35,438 44	38,345 33			401,161 64			

The figures for the seven months ending the 31st March, 1905, are respectively as follows: \$241,536.94—\$47,735.39—\$3,461.67—\$41,223.04—\$20,098.37—\$14,963.53 running down.

15

2. Add the following columns of figures vertically and horizontally:—

75,693.17	41,694.52	63,692.11	41,833.27	28,274.12	93,836.09
47,601.00	460.37	9.14	108,615.12	73,827.19	1,214,020.31
122,917.43	94,508.13	67,432.20	67,319.17	87,417.20	76,913.54
236.41	1.00	1,193,844.22	66.66	237.17	18,701.27
1,709.23	1,107.82	1,718.44	21.73	0 35	629.40
100,000.00	59,603.09	39,072.15	132,001.14	20,017.76	36,666.66
43,617.40	127,401.13	88,147.19	87,806.20	68,714.47	22,983.11

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31

- 15 3. What would be the loss or gain of a purchaser if instead of allowing him a straight discount of $74\frac{1}{2}$ per cent the merchant was to allow him the same discount of $74\frac{1}{2}$ per cent thus divided, viz.:— $17\frac{1}{2}\%$ — 25% — 10% and 22% ?
- 15 4. Assuming that it takes, at the maximum, $20\frac{1}{10}$ lbs. of grain to make one gallon of spirits, how many gallons would 334:762 lbs. produce?
- 5 5. What percentage of \$44 is \$4.07?
- 15 6. Assuming that the population of Canada is 5,703,648, and the consumption of spirits is 5,324,813 gallons, what is the consumption per head at three decimals?
- 15 7. What will be the equivalent in dollars and cents, of £117-14-10 sterling, the pound sterling equal to \$4.86 $\frac{2}{3}$?

100

GENERAL PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

May, 1905.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

Copy the following extract, correcting the errors in spelling. Five marks will be deducted for every mis-spelled word in your copy.

Value.

100

Compleat bewillderment wood be the afect whitch wood be prodooed up on a londuner of the nineteenth sentuary who culd behold the lundon of the second halfe of the seventeenth sentuery. To him it wood be the interence into annother world. The sites and Persons that wood meat his I wood be strainge. He wood rekwire timeto annalise the novel seene and impresions whitch woode pass before his vishion, like the kwick changeing immages of a Magick Lantren. Surprize of this kind is easy explickible. The metropollice which has now become allmost a provins covered with houses, altho it appears to hav been the moast populus capitil in in europ, had bairly ixtinded beyonde the ainshent sittly limits, and the houses which lay westward of these boundaries wer for the moast part the ressidences of the Nobillitie and stood in the midst of gardns boundid by open feelds. Not wan of the clocks and wairhouses whitch naow line the Banks of the Thames had emmerged into existanse. Onely one bridge spanned the river. That Bridg whitch concisted of no moar than ninteen arches was called lundon bridge and contaned manny large bildings, allmoast halfe of witch escaiped the grait fire, the upper part being dwellings and lowr part beeing yoused as shops. The rodeway between the overhanging houses was so naro that it was skarsely posible for too vicles too pass one another in saifty onely by foloing in there mirey waike.

5-6 EDWARD VII., A. 1906

GENERAL PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

HISTORY.

(Candidates from Department of Labour only.)

Values.

England.

-
- | | |
|----|--|
| 5 | 1. Who was Richard surnamed Cœur-de-Lion? Why was he called so, and how did he die? |
| 5 | 2. Who was the first King of the Stuart dynasty? |
| 10 | 3. State as concisely as you can the cause of the great civil war in England between the Parliament and the Royalists. |
| 10 | 4. How was the union of England and Scotland brought about, both as to the Crowns and Parliaments? |

France.

- | | |
|----|---|
| 10 | 5. How many dynasties have reigned in France? What were they? |
| 10 | 5. How did Henry the IV. come to the throne, and what were the principal events of his reign? |
| 10 | 7. Under what King did the Seven Years war take place? |

Canada.

- | | |
|----|---|
| 10 | 8. What were the main features of the seignorial tenure in New France? |
| 10 | 9. What were the names of the Indian tribes of Canada who came in contact with the French, either as allies or enemies? |
| 5 | 10. Name two governors of the French regime that have had most influence over the development of the country? |
| 5 | 11. Who were the first governors of Upper and Lower Canada under the Constitution of 1791? |
| 10 | 12. How many Constitutions were granted to Canada since the treaty of Paris of 1763? |
-

100

GENERAL PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

GEOGRAPHY.

(Candidates from Department of Labour only.)

Values.

-
- | | |
|----|---|
| 10 | 1. Name five of the principal railways of Canada; their initial point and their terminal; the principal cities or towns which they connect. |
| 10 | 2. Name the territories and districts of Canada, and indicate their situations. |
| 10 | 3. What are the tributaries of the St. Lawrence in Ontario and Quebec? |
| 10 | 4. Name the principal countries of South America and their capitals. |
| 15 | 5. Name the British Colonies throughout the world, with their capitals. What is the population of England, Scotland and Ireland? |
| 15 | 6. Through what waters would a ship pass leaving Duluth to reach Halifax. Name the states forming the southern boundary of Canada, from east to west. |
| 10 | 7. Name the rivers having their outlet in Hudson Bay and James Bay; also the great rivers of the Northwest and Manitoba. |
| 10 | 8. What are the principal straits of Canada on the Pacific and Atlantic ocean? |
| 10 | 9. What are the products of the province of Ontario? What are the principal mines of Canada, and where are they situated? |
-

100

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31

GENERAL PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

(Candidates from Department of Labour only.)

May 17th, 1905. One hour and a half, when suitable.

(Candidates are required to observe the regulations strictly.)

Values.

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- | | |
|----|--|
| 4 | 1. What are meant by abstract nouns? Sometimes they have plural forms. Explain the reason of this, giving two examples of such cases. |
| 4 | 2. Some nouns have two plurals with different meanings. Give two examples. |
| 8 | 3. Some prepositions with their nouns have an adjective meaning. Give two examples. |
| 8 | 4. What are meant by phrases and clauses? Sometimes these are the equivalents of adverbs. Give an example of such adverb. |
| 8 | 5. Give the feminine of the following: <i>Abbot, Emperor, Director, Czar, hero, stag, buck, hart.</i> |
| 10 | 6. Give the past tense and past participle of the following verbs: <i>blow, shake, lie (to rest), lie (to tell a falsehood), hide, write, tear, treat, eat and win.</i> |
| 32 | 7. Show wherein the following sentences are wrong, and correct them:—
(a) The returns of kindness are sweet; and there are neither honour, nor virtue, nor utility, in repelling them.
(b) He said that he would neither purchase it himself nor allow others to do so.
(c) He said that his admitting the fact would not affect the argument.
(d) By giving way to sin, trouble is encountered. |
| 26 | Parse the following:—
The boast of heraldry, the pomp of power,
And all that beauty, all that wealth e'er gave
Await alike the inevitable hour:
The paths of glory lead but to the grave. |
-
- 100

GENERAL PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

CONSTITUTION OF CANADA.

Values.

(Candidates from Department of Labour only.)

-
- | | |
|----|---|
| 20 | 1. What are the relative powers of the Federal and Provincial Governments with regard to the administration of justice, the creation of law courts, appointing judges and magistrates, civil and criminal law, penitentiaries, prisons and reformatories? |
| 25 | 2. What provisions are contained in the British North America Act of 1867 with regard to education? |
| 25 | 3. To what government belongs the control of the following subjects:—
Customs, defence of the country, taxation direct and indirect, shipping and navigation, navigable rivers and streams, marriage and divorce. |
| 20 | 4. What qualifications are required for the appointment of a senator, and how can he lose his seat? |
| 10 | 5. Can the Constitution of the Federal parliament and provincial legislatures be amended, and how? |
-
- 100

5-6 EDWARD VII., A. 1906

GENERAL PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

TYPEWRITING.

(Candidates from Department of Labour only.)

NOTE.—Exactly to the minute, the examiner, who will have previously handed a copy of this paper to the candidates, will start them, and at the expiration of seven (7) minutes will call time, and gather in the writings finished or unfinished.

Value.

Winnipeg's Solid Growth.

100

At a recent meeting of the Winnipeg City Council, in discussing an offer of 105 for debentures issued to purchase public parks, Alderman Carruthers said he thought the occasion a suitable one for calling the attention of capitalists to the fact that no city on the continent of America afforded a better field for investment than Winnipeg. It was on a solid and prosperous basis and everything was going on satisfactorily; on all sides the city was growing, though with no boom growth, but one healthy, steady, and in accordance with the requirements. The figures indicated in the most satisfactory way the steady growth of the city during the last seven years. In 1886 the assessment was about \$19,000,000: this year it was \$21,000,000, the total increase being about \$2,500,000. This was fair, solid, substantial increase. The population has increased in much larger proportion. The population of the current year, according to the last assessment, was 32,119, an increase of 13,000 in round numbers since 1887. Within the last two or three years, the increase has been most marked, and the chances for investment were better than ever before, property being held at low and reasonable figures. The tax rate was moderate. The method of assessment now adopted was calculated to encourage the wholesale and manufacturing interests; while it did not unduly impose burdens on other rate-payers, it called upon all, as far as possible, to contribute pro rata shares.—*Western World*.

GENERAL PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

May, 1905.

ORTHOGRAPHY—SPECIAL PAPER—POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Copy the following extract, correcting the mistakes in spelling. Five marks will be deducted for each mis-spelled word in your copy.

Value.

100

Mr. george smith sade that he was a Member of the bored of traide and he wood speke as a member off thet Boddy. He said he could not conseeve of the neccessity for caling this Meating in so huryed a manor. The Members off the bored off traide had knot, in his oppinyun, reseved suffishant nottiss of the Meating and then thay kaim their and found the moshuns all reddy. it apeered to bee a cut and dried proposel. mr smith wnt on too stait withe the single eksepshun of torontoe, montreal was too day geting cheeper gass than enny other sitty inn kanada. shouts of "o what rot." continuing mr smith staited thet He was prepaired to proove his asershuns. Tuching aggain up the kwestyon he staited that he did knot thynke that it wes

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31

with inn the provins of the bored to help elect alldermen and ade the mayor in getting re elected for a sekund term.

fifteen years he sade a peered like a long Tairm for the reneuel of the Contrak butt in order to giv a bettor servise It was necessary to put a fue millyuns in too the ground in knew plant. the gass cumpanny was willin to cel out to the sitty and then sittysens mite hav there gas sistem run as the watter sistim and the streits ware. the speeker thenn went on to eksplane that Torontoe ennoied the Advantage of cheeper Cole and far better klimbattick cundisshuns than did montreall. If they wer in earnest in the matter the best methud of deelin with the kwestyun wood bee the apintment of a Comitee to mete the Managemint of the montreal light, hete and powr cumpanie as buisness men.

GENERAL PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

DUTIES—POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—FOR DEAD LETTER BRANCH.

Values.

- 10 1. Give the classification of mail matter (a) in the Inland Post, (b) according to Postal Union Regulations, with the rates of postage in each case.
 - 10 2. What are the conditions to be observed in the posting of transient newspapers, and what penalties may be imposed for the disregard of any of these conditions?
 - 10 3. A merchant in Montreal sends to Toronto some letters, a parcel of books, 100 circulars and a packet containing dry goods. All are addressed to different persons, all bear a request for return in 10 days, and none were delivered to the addressees. What course will the Post Office pursue with regard to these articles?
 - 10 4. Enumerate the principal functions of a Post Office Inspector as defined by the Post Office Act.
 - 10 5. What does the Post Office Act prescribe as to the contents of the Postmaster General's annual report?
 - 10 6. What conditions must be satisfied before the Postmaster General will recognize a claim for a sum lost from an insured letter?
 - 10 7. What are the requirements to be satisfied before a publisher is entitled to send his newspapers through the Post Office at the statutory rates applying to second class matter?
 - 10 8. Describe fully the treatment of a parcel posted in a Postal Union country addressed to a person in a town in Canada in which there is no Customs House, and which reaches the Dead Letter Office as 'unclaimed at Customs.'
 - 10 9. Describe the treatment given a parcel which reaches the Dead Letter Office for want of the necessary declaration, and which is short paid.
 - 10 10. Describe minutely the checking of an ordinary Dead Letter Return, and also what action is taken when registered matter is found enclosed therein.
-

5-6 EDWARD VII., A. 1906

GENERAL PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

DUTIES—POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—FOR RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE BRANCH.

Values.

-
- 10 1. Give the classification of mail matter (*a*) in the Inland Post, (*b*) according to Postal Union Regulations, with the rates of postage in each case.
- 10 2. What are the conditions to be observed in the posting of transient newspapers, and what penalties may be imposed for the disregard of any of these conditions?
- 10 3. A merchant in Montreal sends to Toronto some letters, a parcel of books, 100 circulars and a packet containing dry goods. All are addressed to different persons, all bear a request for return in 10 days, and none were delivered to the addressees. What course will the Post Office pursue with regard to these articles?
- 10 4. Enumerate the principal functions of a Post Office Inspector as defined by the Post Office Act.
- 10 5. What does the Post Office Act prescribe as to the contents of the Postmaster General's annual report?
- 10 6. What conditions must be satisfied before the Postmaster General will recognize a claim for a sum lost from an insured letter?
- 10 7. What are the requirements to be satisfied before a publisher is entitled to send his newspapers through the Post Office at the statutory rates applying to second class matter?
- 10 8. What are the duties pertaining to the office of the Controller of the Railway Mail Service?
- 10 9. Enumerate the rates paid for the various classes of Railway Mail Service.
- 10 10. A letter is posted in London addressed to Halifax. Describe in detail the several lines of railway it will pass over. Name the divisional points en route.
-

100

GENERAL PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

DUTIES—POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—FOR MONEY ORDER BRANCH.

Values.

-
- 10 1. Give the classification of mail matter (*a*) in the Inland Post, (*b*) according to Postal Union Regulations, with the rates of postage in each case.
- 10 2. What are the conditions to be observed in the posting of transient newspapers, and what penalties may be imposed for the disregard of any of these conditions?
- 10 3. A merchant in Montreal sends to Toronto some letters, a parcel of books, 100 circulars and a packet containing dry goods. All are addressed to different persons, all bear a request for return in 10 days, and none were delivered to the addressees. What course will the Post Office pursue with regard to these articles?
- 10 4. Enumerate the principal functions of a Post Office Inspector as defined by the Post Office Act.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31

- 10 5. What does the Post Office Act prescribe as to the contents of the Postmaster General's annual report?
- 10 6. What conditions must be satisfied before the Postmaster General will recognize a claim for a sum lost from an insured letter?
- 10 7. What are the requirements to be satisfied before a publisher is entitled to send his newspapers through the Post Office at the statutory rates applying to second-class matter?
- 10 8. (a) How are the entries on the paid sides of the Money Order Returns checked and what proof is there that a Postmaster has claimed neither too much nor too little? Why are the entries in the daily sheets made from the Cash Accounts instead of from the Money Order Returns?
- (b) How are the weekly statements of paid orders for and from the United States prepared, and how are they proved in the Money Order Branch?
- 10 9. If the balance of the monthly Money Order Account should be in favour of Italy how would the amount be paid? How are balances in favour of France, Germany and Japan paid? Describe each case fully.
- 10 10. With what foreign countries and British Colonies has Canada an exchange of Money Orders on the same basis as with the United States? Is there any particular difference in the agreements? If so, what is that difference?

100

GENERAL PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

Values. DUTIES—POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—FOR SAVINGS BANK BRANCH.

- 10 1. Give the classification of mail matter (a) in the Inland Post, (b) according to Postal Union Regulations, with the rates of postage in each case.
- 10 2. What are the conditions to be observed in the posting of transient newspapers, and what penalties may be imposed for the disregard of any of these conditions?
- 10 3. A merchant in Montreal sends to Toronto, some letters, a parcel of books, 100 circulars and a packet containing dry goods. All are addressed to different persons, all bear a request for return in 10 days, and none were delivered to the addressees. What course will the Post Office pursue with regard to these articles?
- 10 4. Enumerate the principal functions of a Post Office Inspector as defined by the Post Office Act.
- 10 5. What does the Post Office Act prescribe as to the contents of the Postmaster General's annual report?
- 10 6. What conditions must be satisfied before the Postmaster General will recognize a claim for a sum lost from an insured letter?
- 10 7. What are the requirements to be satisfied before a publisher is entitled to send his newspapers through the Post Office at the statutory rates applying to second-class matter?
- 10 8. What are the objects sought to be attained by the process of summarizing the depositor's ledger accounts at the end of the fiscal year?
- 10 9. What provision is made for repayment of the money of an insane depositor?
- 10 10. What do the statutory regulations provide
- (a) as to payment of a balance exceeding \$300 due to a deceased depositor who was domiciled in Ontario at time of death?
- (b) as to payment of a balance not exceeding \$300 in the same circumstances?

100

5-6 EDWARD VII., A. 1906

GENERAL PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

DUTIES—POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—FOR POSTAL STORES BRANCH.

Values.

-
- 10 1. Give the classification of mail matter (*a*) in the Inland Post, (*b*) according to Postal Union Regulations, with the rates of postage in each case.
- 10 2. What are the conditions to be observed in the posting of transient newspapers, and what penalties may be imposed for the disregard of any of these conditions?
- 10 3. A merchant in Montreal sends to Toronto some letters, a parcel of books, 100 circulars and a packet containing dry goods. All are addressed to different persons, all bear a request for return in 10 days, and none were delivered to the addressees. What course will the Post Office pursue with regard to these articles?
- 10 4. Enumerate the principal functions of a Post Office Inspector as defined by the Post Office Act.
- 10 5. What does the Post Office Act prescribe as to the contents of the Postmaster General's annual report?
- 10 6. What conditions must be satisfied before the Postmaster General will recognize a claim for a sum lost from an insured letter?
- 10 7. What are the requirements to be satisfied before a publisher is entitled to send his newspapers through the Post Office at the statutory rates applying to second class matter?
- 10 8. Specify articles of stationery authorized to be issued to postmasters other than of cities. State the special purpose for which such articles are required to be used.
- 10 9. Enumerate the different classes of post offices, and the different divisions of the inside and outside services of the department which are supplied with stores through the Postal Stores Branch of the department.
- 10 10. Explain procedure in connection with the issue to postmasters of mail bags and mail keys.
-

100

GENERAL PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

DUTIES—POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—FOR POSTAGE STAMP BRANCH.

Values.

-
- 10 1. Give the classification of mail matter (*a*) in the Inland Post, (*b*) according to Postal Union Regulations, with the rates of postage in each case.
- 10 2. What are the conditions to be observed in the posting of transient newspapers, and what penalties may be imposed for the disregard of any of these conditions?
- 10 3. A merchant in Montreal sends to Toronto some letters, a parcel of books, 100 circulars and a packet containing dry goods. All are addressed to different persons, all bear a request for return in 10 days, and none were delivered to the addressees. What course will the Post Office pursue with regard to these articles?
- 10 4. Enumerate the principal functions of a Post Office Inspector as defined by the Post Office Act.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31

- 10 5. What does the Post Office Act prescribe as to the contents of the Postmaster General's annual report?
- 10 6. What conditions must be satisfied before the Postmaster General will recognize a claim for a sum lost from an insured letter?
- 10 7. What are the requirements to be satisfied before a publisher is entitled to send his newspapers through the Post Office at the statutory rates applying to second class matter?
- 15 8. Post cards are issued to postmasters in different ways according to quantity. Give the process of forwarding these cards from 100 to 10,000.
- 5 9. What class of post offices are supplied direct from the department with stamps?
- 10 10. Are all postage stamp supplies to be sold at face value? If not, mention the exceptions.

100

GENERAL PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

DUTIES—POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—MAIL CONTRACT BRANCH.

Values.

- 10 1. Give the classification of mail matter (*a*) in the Inland Post, (*b*) according to Postal Union Regulations, with the rates of postage in each case.
- 10 2. What are the conditions to be observed in the posting of transient newspapers, and what penalties may be imposed for the disregard of any of these conditions?
- 10 3. A merchant in Montreal sends to Toronto, some letters, a parcel of books, 100 circulars and a packet containing dry goods. All are addressed to different persons, all bear a request for return in 10 days, and none were delivered to the addressees. What course will the Post Office pursue with regard to these articles?
- 10 4. Enumerate the principal functions of a Post Office Inspector as defined by the Post Office Act.
- 10 5. What does the Post Office Act prescribe as to the contents of the Postmaster General's annual report?
- 10 6. What conditions must be satisfied before the Postmaster General will recognize a claim for a sum lost from an insured letter?
- 10 7. What are the requirements to be satisfied before a publisher is entitled to send his newspapers through the Post Office at the statutory rates applying to second class matter?
- 10 8. State as briefly as possible the powers conferred by statute on the Postmaster General in relation to contracts for mail services.
- 10 9. On what conditions may a contract be transferred, and what is required by the department before a transfer can be authorized?
- 10 10. State on what grounds additional compensation may be granted to a mail contractor, and what limitations are imposed by statute on the Postmaster General in this connection.

100

5-6 EDWARD VII., A. 1906

GENERAL PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

DUTIES—POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—ACCOUNTANT'S BRANCH.

Values.

-
- 10 1. Give the classification of mail matter (*a*) in the Inland Post, (*b*) according to Postal Union Regulations, with the rates of postage in each case.
- 10 2. What are the conditions to be observed in the posting of transient newspapers, and what penalties may be imposed for the disregard of any of these conditions?
- 10 3. A merchant in Montreal sends to Toronto, some letters, a parcel of books, 100 circulars and a packet containing dry goods. All are addressed to different persons, all bear a request for return in 10 days, and none were delivered to the addressees. What course will the Post Office pursue with regard to these articles?
- 10 4. Enumerate the principal functions of a Post Office Inspector as defined by the Post Office Act.
- 10 5. What does the Post Office Act prescribe as to the contents of the Postmaster General's annual report?
- 10 6. What conditions must be satisfied before the Postmaster General will recognize a claim for a sum lost from an insured letter?
- 10 7. What are the requirements to be satisfied before a publisher is entitled to send his newspapers through the Post Office at the statutory rates applying to second class matter?
- 10 8. Define the terms 'Accounting Office,' 'Non-accounting Office,' 'Cash Account,' 'Guarantee Fund' and 'Salary Warrant.'
- 10 9. What allowances in addition to their regular salaries are granted
 (*a*) to Postmasters of Non-accounting Offices.
 (*b*) to Postmasters of Accounting Offices.
 What would be the principal objection to one non-accounting Postmaster purchasing stamps from another?
- 10 10. What are the highest and lowest denominations of Canadian Postal Notes? Are Canadian Postal Notes payable outside of Canada, and if so, in what country or countries? Under what conditions may postage stamps be affixed to Postal Notes?
-

100

PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

DUTIES—POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Values.

-
- 10 1. Give the classification of mail matter (*a*) in the Inland Post, (*b*) according to Postal Union Regulations with the rates of postage in each case.
- 10 2. What are the conditions to be observed in the posting of transient newspapers, and what penalties may be imposed for the disregard of any of these conditions?
- 10 3. A merchant in Montreal sends to Toronto, some letters, a parcel of books, 100 circulars and a packet containing dry goods. All are addressed to different persons, all bear a request for return in 10 days, and none were delivered to the addressees. What course will the Post Office pursue with regard to these articles?
- 10 4. Enumerate the principal functions of a Post Office Inspector as defined by the Post Office Act.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31

- 10 5. What does the Post Office Act prescribe as to the contents of the Postmaster General's annual report ?
- 10 6. What conditions must be satisfied before the Postmaster General will recognize a claim for a sum lost from an insured letter ?
- 10 7. What are the requirements to be satisfied before a publisher is entitled to send his newspapers through the Post Office at the statutory rates applying to second class matter ?
- 10 8. State fully the regulations regarding letters addressed to initials, such as 'a. B.', 'x. Y. Z.'
- 10 9. What inclosures are allowable in newspapers passing from a publisher to subscribers, without depriving the publisher of the statutory rates of $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per lb. ?
- 5 10. What is the rate on a written communication sent in an open cover ?
- 5 11. Are the sureties of a Postmaster released from all obligations arising out of the acts of the Postmaster immediately on the Postmaster resigning the Postmastership? If not, how long after the resignation are the sureties held ?

 100

No. 1.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

DUTIES OF OFFICE.

 Values.

(Mr. Goddard and Miss Rodman.)

- 10 1. When was the Department of Agriculture constituted a department, and how was it so constituted ?
- 10 2. What subjects came under the control and direction of the Minister of Agriculture at the time of the establishment of the Department ?
- 10 3. Define the technical meaning of the words 'referred' and 'transferred.'
- 10 4. How would you deal with correspondence on a matter pertaining to another Department ?
- 10 5. When regulations are made for any branch of the Department what gives them force ?
- 10 6. How long is the life or duration of a Patent ?
- 10 7. Under what Act are Industrial Designs registered ?
- 10 8. Into how many branches is the Department of Agriculture divided ?
- 10 9. Describe the process necessary to obtain an Order in Council.
- 10 10. Is the Census taken by the *de jure* or the *de facto* system ?

 100

No. 2.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

DUTIES OF OFFICE.

(Miss Lyden.)

Values.

-
- | | |
|----|---|
| 10 | 1. When was the Department of Agriculture constituted a Department, and how was it so constituted ? |
| 10 | 2. What subjects came under the direction and control of the Minister of Agriculture at the time of the establishment of the Department ? |
| 10 | 3. Define the technical meaning of the words 'referred' and 'transferred.' |
| 10 | 4. Under what Act are Copyrights registered in Canada ? |
| 10 | 5. Under what Act are Industrial Designs registered ? |
| 10 | 6. State generally the essential characteristics of Industrial Designs ? |
| 10 | 7. Under what circumstances are reprints of English copyright works prohibited from entering Canada from the United States ? |
| 10 | 8. What are the essential characteristics of a legal Trade Mark, and under what Act does registration take place ? |
| 10 | 9. What fees are payable under the Copyright Act ? |
| 10 | 10. What fees are payable under the Trade Marks Act ? |
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No. 3.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

DUTIES OF OFFICE.

(Mr. Dupuis.)

Values.

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| 10 | 1. When and under what Act was the Department of Agriculture organized ? |
| 10 | 2. State what subjects come under the administration of the Department of Agriculture. |
| 10 | 3. What fee is charged for the issuing of a caveat ? |
| 10 | 4. Name the heads of the regular annual appropriations. |
| 10 | 5. If \$75 were paid for services relating to the disease of Sheep Scab and \$125 paid in compensation for hogs slaughtered, to what appropriation would these be charged ? |
| 10 | 6. From what fund would be paid the expenses in connection with the inspection of swine in the province of British Columbia ? |
| 10 | 7. What is meant by the term 'outstanding cheque' ? |
| 10 | 8. When were the Experimental Farms established, how many are there, and where situated ? |
| 10 | 9. What are the rates of deduction under the Retirement Fund and Superannuation Funds respectively ? |
| 10 | 10. After a cheque has been duly signed and ready for issue what mode of procedure is taken to ensure its reaching the party in whose favour it was drawn ? |
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SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31

No. 4.

DUTIES OF OFFICE.

(Miss Grenfell, Mr. Kilgallen and Mr. Duboury.)

Values.

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| 10 | 1. Can foreigners obtain patents in Canada ? |
| 10 | 2. Can a person living in Canada obtain a patent in the United States ? |
| 10 | 3. When and under what Act was the Department of Agriculture organized ? |
| 10 | 4. Can more than one invention be included in one patent ? |
| 10 | 5. What is a caveat ? |
| 10 | 6. When was the Patent Act last amended ? |
| 10 | 7. What is the duration of a Patent ? |
| 10 | 8. What must be done to make an assignment of a patent valid as against any subsequent assignment ? |
| 10 | 9. What right do patents confer ? |
| 10 | 10. State what subjects come under the administration of the Department of Agriculture. |

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GENERAL PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

DUTIES OF OFFICE—DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PRINTING AND STATIONERY, ACCOUNTANT'S BRANCH.

Values.

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| 5 | 1. In what year was the Department inaugurated, and under which Minister is the Department administered ? |
| 5 | 2. Give the official title of the Deputy Head of the Department as provided by Act of Parliament, giving date of the Act. |
| 5 | 3. State into how many branches the Department is divided, giving the official titles of the Chiefs of each. |
| 5 | 4. What are the rates established for advertising in the <i>Canada Gazette</i> for first and subsequent insertions ? |
| 5 | 5. Are any discounts allowed to the trade for subscriptions, sales, &c., in connection with the <i>Canada Gazette</i> ? |
| 5 | 6. What is the subscription price per annum, and the sale price for single copies of the <i>Canada Gazette</i> ? |
| 5 | 7. Are discounts allowed to the trade in connection with the sale of publications? If so, what is the rate? |
| 5 | 8. State what are the sources of revenue in the Department. |
| 5 | 9. How are the various moneys received dealt with ? |
| 5 | 10. State how funds are provided for the payment of wages of the employees, purchase of material, &c. |
| 5 | 11. How are these funds reimbursed ? |
| 5 | 12. Give the principal appropriations affecting the Department. |
| 5 | 13. In charging up the work executed for the several Departments how is the cost arrived at ? |
| 5 | 14. What classes of work required for the Departments in connection with printing and binding are not provided for in the plant at the Bureau ? |

- 5 15. Explain the method now in force for checking the issue of cheques with the bank statement before reaching the Auditor General ?
- 5 16. Of the three following kinds of lithographic work state which is the most expensive, and which the cheapest: Engraving on stone, engraving on copper and photo-lithography.
- 10 17. In measuring up the composition of the accompanying pamphlet (marked A) for audit purposes, designate the kinds of composition and their relative value to each other, with the number of pages of each kind.
- 5 18. Designate the different styles of binding of the four accompanying volumes (marked B, C, D and E), giving the relative value of each to the other.
- 5 19. Give a synopsis of the various matters dealt with in the Accountant's Branch of the Department.

100

GENERAL PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

DUTIES OF OFFICE—STATIONERY BRANCH, DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PRINTING AND STATIONERY.

Values.

- 100 1. Trace a requisition from the time of its receipt at the Stationery Office until it reaches the Auditor General.
2. What is the equivalent in currency of £999 19s. 9d., the rate being 9½ per cent premium ?
3. What is the object in transferring each item of stock into stock sheets ?
4. How is this department reimbursed for stationery supplied to the different departments ?
5. How many sheets are there usually to a ream of writing paper and of printing paper ?
6. State what should be done with a consignment of goods on arrival at the Stationery Office before they are accepted and the invoice passed for payment.
7. Who are the makers and what are the names of the following pens:—14, 404, 0278, 048.
8. In a book of one thousand pages how many quires are there ?
9. Smith & Company of Montreal printed for the Government per agreement a book at \$1.00 per page, but charge the work at \$1.10. Give an example of the communication you would make to them upon the subject.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31

GENERAL PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

DUTIES PAPER—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

Value.

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|-----|---|
| 100 | 1. In what year was the Department of the Interior created? |
| | 2. What branches of the Public Service are administered by the Department? |
| | 3. Give a list of the Dominion Lands and Crown Timber Agencies, omitting the sub-agents. |
| | 4. What is the difference between Expenditure Chargeable to Capital and Expenditure Chargeable to Consolidated Revenue? |
| | 5. What course has to be pursued under the Executive Regulations before a duplicate cheque can be issued? |
| | 6. Give a list of the different sources of Revenue received by the the Department. |
| | 7. State as far as you are able the changes in Revenue and Expenditure connected with the Department of the Interior which will be caused by the creation of the new Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan. |
| | 8. Enumerate the different grades in the Inside Service and state the minimum and maximum salary in each case. |

GENERAL PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

DUTIES PAPER—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—CORRESPONDENCE REGISTRATION BRANCH.

(For Mr. J. M. Larkin.)

Values.

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| 10 | 1. Describe a Township Index such as used in this branch, and its object. |
| 15 | 2. Give an explanation of our system of registration from receipt of mail until files are put by. |
| 15 | 3. How many sections are there in a township, and how do they number? Give diagram. |
| 10 | 4. In what way may a person obtain a homestead on a school section? |
| 10 | 5. What are the requisites to become a homesteader? |
| 10 | 6. How would you index an Order in Council appointing John Smith as an agent of Dominion lands? |
| 10 | 7. Do you think the keeping of our files flat or unfolded better than if folded, and if so, why? |
| 10 | 8. What has been the average of letters received and recorded in this branch daily for the past three months? |
| 10 | 9. Give your reasons why all files should be charged before sending out of the office, and some of the difficulties met with where charging has been omitted. |

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GENERAL PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE.

(Mr. J. G. Turgeon.)

Values.

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| 10 | 1. State the different branches in the Department of Railways and Canals. |
| 10 | 2. Name the different railways comprising the government railways, and give terminal points of each, and state where the general offices of each are located. |
| 10 | 3. Name the different canals under the charge of the Department of Railways and Canals, and give the names of the superintending engineer or superintendent of each. |
| 10 | 4. Describe the routine of incoming and outgoing correspondence in the office of the Chief Engineer of the Department of Railways and Canals. |
| 10 | 5. When pay-rolls and accounts are received in the office of the Chief Engineer, what routine do they go through before cheques are issued for payment thereof? |
| 10 | 6. When progress estimates of contractors are received in the office of the Chief Engineer, what is the necessary routine before payment? |
| 10 | 7. How are tenders treated after being received? |
| 10 | 8. Write a letter to the Superintending Engineer of the Welland Canal, asking for a detailed report on the claim of John Smith for alleged damages to his land, said to be caused by water from the canal. |
| 10 | 9. If the claim is found to be a just one, what is the course of procedure up to final settlement? |
| 10 | 10. Explain the course pursued in filling an order of the House of Commons for a return in connection with the Intercolonial Railway. |
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GENERAL PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

LAW CLERK'S OFFICE.

(Mr. J. Proulx.)

Values.

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|----|---|
| 10 | 1. When was the Department of Railways and Canals created? How was it created? Over what government works has the head of the department the management, charge and direction? |
| 10 | 2. Name the government railways, and state from what centre or towns the general management of each is operated. Name the terminal points of the Intercolonial Railway. |
| 10 | 3. Name the Dominion canals. In what province is each located? Give the official name of each chief officer in direct charge of each canal. What are the Williamsburg Canals? |
| 10 | 4. When a contract has been awarded for the construction of a work on a government railway and also on a government canal, give the necessary steps in their order from the time instructions are given to prepare contracts down to the execution and filing of the contract and the completion of the work as far as the law clerk's office is concerned. |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31

- 10 5. Give examples of the proper execution of a contract by
 (a) an incorporated company;
 (b) an ordinary firm or co-partnership;
 (c) an individual;
 (d) the department.
- 10 6. When land has been expropriated for the Trent Canal, and the Super-
 intending Engineer has sent in one plan and description of the property, what
 are the steps taken by this department incidental to the acquiring of a deed
 of such land, where the owner is willing to accept the consideration tendered,
 from the time the plan is sent in until deed is on file in this office and finally
 disposed of as far as this office is concerned?
- 10 7. To whom are copies of leases to be sent after originals have been duly
 executed and filed in this office in connection with the Intercolonial Railway,
 the Welland canal?
- 10 8. What is a subsidy contract? How many copies are required, and to
 whom are they sent?
- 10 9. A departmental cheque has been lost, what are the usual steps taken,
 in this office, to enable a duplicate cheque to be issued in the place of the lost
 cheque?
- 10 10. Give details of the treatment in this office of a cheque deposited for
 security for the due completion of a contract until it is returned to the con-
 tractors.

 100

GENERAL PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

QUESTIONS ON DUTIES OF OFFICE.

(Mr. J. P. Wright.)

 Values.

- 10 1. What is the procedure requisite to the superannuation of an em-
 ployee?
- 10 2. Name the several canals owned by the Government?
- 10 3. Through whom would a railway company obtain the right to expro-
 pate private lands, and what should they do to secure it?
- 10 4. Compensation is sought for the loss of a cow killed on the Inter-
 colonial. What are the steps necessary before payment?
- 10 5. Certain land is required for the Trent Canal. What action is neces-
 sary before payment can be made for it?
- 10 6. A contractor has deposited \$5,000, as security for the fulfilment of
 his contract. Describe the action taken in regard of it until its return.
- 10 7. What action is necessary to grant a lease of land and water power
 on the Welland Canal?
- 10 8. What are the dimensions of the smallest lock on the main route from
 Lake Superior to Montreal, and what sized vessels can be passed through it?
- 10 9. An employee on the Lachine Canal dies on the 20th of March, leaving
 a widow. What steps are necessary to enable her to receive the wages due
 him for that month?
- 10 10. What steps are necessary to payment of a compassionate allowance to
 an injured employee?

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GENERAL PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

DUTIES OF OFFICE—ACCOUNTANT'S BRANCH.

(Mr. A. M. Dechene.)

Values.

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| 10 | 1. State the process by which the Department of Railways and Canals obtains the necessary funds to carry out all its obligations. |
| 10 | 2. How many methods of payment are there? Describe each one separately. |
| 10 | 3. What is meant by Capital, Income and Revenue? Describe the difference between each. |
| 10 | 4. What section of the Revenue and Audit Act deals with certificates required in connection with all accounts, contractors' estimates, pay-rolls, &c., of the department? |
| 10 | 5. Describe each such certificate, stating which refer to accounts, and which to contractors' estimates. |
| 10 | 6. What returns are furnished by the Intercolonial Railway to the department in connection with its operation, monthly. Describe the method of adjustment by the department. |
| 10 | 7. What is a 'letter of credit?' To whom are they issued, both inside and outside service of the department. |
| 10 | 8. Describe the method of adjustment with the Bank of Montreal balance of letter of credit monthly. |
| 10 | 9. What returns are made to the Auditor General, monthly and annually. |
| 10 | 10. Describe the collection of hydraulic rentals—and when received by department how are they dealt with. |
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GENERAL PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

PAPER A.

DUTIES OF OFFICE—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

(For Miss Quain.)

Values.

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| 15 | 1. What are the duties of the Minister of Justice (a) as such; (b) as Attorney General of Canada? |
| 15 | 2. Describe the ordinary departmental procedure upon applications for clemency |
| 5 | (a) in capital cases; |
| 5 | (b) in applications for reduction of sentences; |
| 5 | (c) in applications for ticket of leave; |
| 5 | (d) in applications when representations are made that a prisoner is ill. |
| 20 | 3. Describe the method of making entries in the Remission Register, and the Index thereto. |
| 10 | 4. Write a letter to an applicant regretting that the Minister cannot recommend clemency. |
| 10 | 5. What are the duties of the Dominion Parole Officer? |
| 10 | 6. Name the various penal institutions which are under direct Federal control. |
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GENERAL PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

PAPER B.

DUTIES OF OFFICE—PENITENTIARY BRANCH—JUSTICE.

(For Mr. Creighton.)

Values.

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|----|---|
| 10 | 1. Into what heads and subheads is penitentiary expenditure divided? State how they are indicated, and what class of accounts is chargeable to each. |
| 15 | 2. A car load of flour is received from the Ogilvie Milling Company, contractors at Manitoba penitentiary, of which 95 brls., at \$6.25, are intended for convict rations, and 5 brls., at \$6.25, are for officers' mess. State the routine through which the invoice passes, and the duty of each officer through whose hands it passes, until it reaches the audit office. |
| 5 | 3. Give a copy of the journal entry in this case. |
| 10 | 4. What books are used in your office? Give the object of each. |
| 10 | 5. A car load of steel is purchased and forwarded to St. Vincent de Paul, from which barriers are manufactured and shipped to Manitoba. The vendor is paid from St. Vincent de Paul appropriation, and the latter is repaid, plus labour, from Manitoba appropriation. The penitentiary expenditure thus shows a double expenditure for the same material. How is this duplicate expenditure counter-balanced in the public accounts? |
| 10 | 6. How many English tons are in 500 tons of fibre invoiced from Manila? How many Canadian tons? |
| 10 | 7. How are payments made in the case of goods purchased in England? What is the advantage of this method as compared with the usual method of payment? |
| 10 | 8. A guard at Dorchester was appointed January 1st, 1876, and retired December 31st, 1905. What is the amount of gratuity to which he would be entitled? |
| 10 | 9. If an officer dies in the penitentiary service, what persons are eligible to receive the statutory gratuity? If the accountant at British Columbia penitentiary were to die, what amount would his beneficiaries receive? If a guard died at Kingston what amount would his beneficiaries receive? |
| 10 | 10. Describe the Departmental Letter of Credit and repayment system. |
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GENERAL PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

PAPER C.

DUTIES OF OFFICE—PENITENTIARY BRANCH—JUSTICE.

(For Mr. Smith.)

Values.

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|----|--|
| 10 | 1. Into what classes is penitentiary correspondence divided? |
| 10 | 2. If a letter is received that refers to matters at two or more institutions how should it be entered and filed? |
| 10 | 3. What is the routine followed in connection with supplies required that are not under contract? |
| 10 | 4. In what case or cases does a transfer of prisoners require the authority of an Order in Council? |
| 10 | 5. Draft a Report to Council asking authority to proclaim Major's Hill Park a penitentiary. |
| 10 | 6. Draft a letter informing the Warden of British Columbia penitentiary that he has authority to appoint John Jones as guard on the regular staff. |
| 10 | 7. Draft a letter informing the Warden of Kingston penitentiary that David Brown has been appointed mason instructor. |
| 10 | 8. What officers of a penitentiary require to be appointed by Order in Council? |
| 10 | 9. What is the routine to be followed in the case of a convict who is insane at the termination of his sentence? |
| 10 | 10. In what case or cases can a warden administer an oath? |
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GENERAL PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS—DUTIES OF THE DEPARTMENT.

Values.

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| 100 | 1. State the several classes of works which are under the control of the Department of Public Works of Canada. |
| | 2. State the names of the several technical branches of the department, the title of the officer at the head of each, and the classes of works assigned to each. |
| | 3. How are moneys provided for carrying on the work of the department? Answer to state:— |
| | (a) Name of body having authority to grant such moneys. |
| | (b) Name of 'instrument' by which grants are made. |
| | (c) By what title is the sum granted for any particular work known? |
| | 4. When granted, are these moneys available for all time until expended? If for a limited period, state when such period commences and when it ends. |
| | 5. In making payments for work performed by the department what is the nature of the papers which are required to be furnished to the accountant before any such payment can pass? |
| | 6. A post office is being built under contract at Clinton, Ont., and the contractor having finished a certain portion of the work is desirous of obtaining a payment in order to enable him to complete his undertaking. State in few words the several steps required, commencing with his expression of this desire to the local officer, and ending with reception of cheque. |

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7. A wharf is being repaired at Yarmouth, N.S., by a gang of men under the direction of a foreman. State in few words the several steps by which payment will be made at the end of each month, bearing in mind materials purchased, as well as workmen's wages.

8. A cheque in favour of a merchant in a county town was issued six months ago, and a complaint now reaches the department that he has never received the same.

(a) What steps would you take in order to ascertain the truth of this complaint, and, if true, to have cheque followed up and delivered.

(b) If post office record show that the cheque was delivered in due course to the person addressed, and merchant still persists in his complaint, how would you go about to clear the matter up? Enumerate three of the most probable explanations of the misunderstanding.

GENERAL PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE—DUTIES OF OFFICE.

Give a brief account of the following subjects and explain how the departmental work connected therewith is carried on:—

Values.

100

1. Adjustment of bank accounts.
2. Repayment of expenditure under letter of credit.
3. Payment of Judges' salaries and superannuation allowances.
4. Contractors' securities.
5. Bank receipts for revenue.
6. Ten days' statement of receipts and payments.
7. Dominion ledger, general ledger and appropriation ledger.
8. Treasury Board.
9. Dominion Government Savings Bank.
10. Dominion stock.
11. Sterling Exchange.

GENERAL PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

DUTIES PAPER—OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF INSURANCE.

(May, 1905.)

Any seven of the following questions, at the candidate's option.

Values.

100

1. Give the definitions of the following expressions, as contained in the Insurance Act, viz.:—

- (a) 'Canadian policy,' as regards life insurance.
- (b) 'Canadian policy,' as regards fire insurance.
- (c) Secretary.

2. A foreign company, having by its charter power to carry on every form of insurance except life insurance, applies for a license under the Dominion Insurance Act to carry on the business of fire insurance. State the conditions upon which such license could be granted and the minimum amount of deposit necessary. State also whether any other branches of insurance could be included in the license, and, if so, what branches.

3. State what documents are required to be filed by a company before the issue of a license,

- (a) in the case of a new company incorporated by the Dominion Parliament;
- (b) in the case of a foreign company previously engaged in business.

4. State at what rate government securities mentioned in the statute are accepted as deposits; also at what rate the following securities have usually in the past been accepted by the Treasury Board, viz.:—

- (a) Newfoundland government bonds.
- (b) Bonds of one of the states of the United States.
- (c) Bonds guaranteed by one of the provinces of the Dominion.

5. State the requirements of the Insurance Act with regard to the making of deposits from time to time by companies other than Canadian companies. What length of time is allowed a company to comply with a demand for a further deposit?

6. A British company, having power under its charter or Act of Incorporation to transact fire insurance only, applies for a license under the Insurance Act, and offers as deposit British consols quoted in the market at 92. State the amount of such securities necessary, and what steps are to be taken before the license can be issued.

7. A Nova Scotia fire insurance company applies for a license under the Dominion statute, and offers Halifax debentures as a deposit. State what proceedings are to be taken, and prepare the necessary report.

8. A fire insurance company licensed under the Insurance Act decides to discontinue its Canadian business. What is necessary before its deposit can be released?

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31

GENERAL PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT—DUTIES.

(For Junior Second Class Clerkship—Inside.)

Values.

(Ten marks for each question).

1. What class of Customs officers may make seizures of goods for contravention of the Customs laws?
2. What does the expression 'ton' as used for Customs purposes mean?
3. What instrument is used for testing sugar for duty purposes?
4. What instrument is used for testing the proof strength of wines and liquors?
5. What is the extent of the preference granted under the British Preferential Tariff in Canada?
6. What is the amount of the surtax imposed on goods of German origin imported into Canada?
7. In what currency are invoices of imported goods for entry at the Custom House to be made out?
8. At what places only may imported goods be brought into Canada?
9. How many gallons wine measure are contained in sixty Imperial gallons?
10. What do the initials 'n.o.p.' as used in the Customs Tariff represent?

GENERAL PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT—DUTIES.

(For Chief Clerkship or Surveyor—Outside).

Values.

(Ten marks for each question).

1. Is a drawback of duty allowed on imported goods used in articles manufactured in Canada and exported therefrom? If so, what is the extent of the drawback?
2. What portion of the labour of a country admitted to the benefits of the Preferential Tariff is required under Customs regulations to extend to manufactured articles presented for Customs entry in Canada under the Preferential Tariff?
3. In what currency must invoices of imported goods, for Customs entry, be made out?
4. In respect of what markets are goods subject to an ad valorem rate to be valued for duty purposes?
5. In what cases may refund of duty be granted by the department?
6. State what classes or kinds of goods are subject to special duty on importation into Canada?
7. During what hours may goods be unladen from any vessel arriving at any port or place in Canada?
8. Within what time must goods be entered at the Custom House after being conveyed to a Customs warehouse, and how may they then be dealt with?
9. Within what period shall warehoused goods be finally cleared, excepting spirituous liquors?
10. Are duties payable on the quantity and value of goods in the warehouse, as originally warehoused, or as found at the time of ex-warehousing?

GENERAL PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

(For Second Class Clerkship—Inside.)

Values.

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|----|---|
| 10 | 1. What is the extent of the preference given under the British Preferential Tariff? |
| 10 | 2. What do the initials 'n.e.s.' as used in the Customs Tariff represent? |
| 10 | 3. What instrument is used in testing sugar for duty purposes? |
| 10 | 4. Is a drawback of duty allowed on imported goods used in articles manufactured in Canada and exported therefrom? If so, what is the extent of the drawback? |
| 10 | 5. In what currency must invoices to be presented for entry of imported goods at customs be made out? |
| 10 | 6. What is the standard of value for duty of imported articles which are subject to an ad valorem duty? |
| 10 | 7. How many imperial gallons are contained in 90 gallons wine measure? |
| 10 | 8. Is a surtax imposed on the goods of any country which may be imported into Canada? If so, state the country, and the amount of the surtax. |
| 10 | 9. What does the expression 'ton' as used for Customs purposes, mean? |
| 10 | 10. If an importer is dissatisfied with a ruling as to the rate of duty, has he any appeal? If so, to whom, or to what body? |
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GENERAL PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

DUTIES OF OFFICE—DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE.

(Value, 10 marks for each question. Ten questions only to be answered).

Values.

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1. What Acts of Parliament and public services are administered by the Department of Trade and Commerce? Give in a few words the purpose of each.
 2. Upon what particular services or administrations of the Department of Trade and Commerce are the largest expenditures? State roughly the amount of expenditure upon each for the last fiscal year.
 3. What class of articles forms Canada's
 - (a) greatest value of exports;
 - (b) greatest value of imports.
 4. (a) To what country did Canada export the greatest amount in value during the last fiscal year?
 - (b) From what country did Canada import the greatest amount during the last fiscal year?
 - (c) Give roughly the amount in each of the above.
 5. In what countries and British colonies has Canada Commercial Agents, and what is the chief duty of these officials? State the specific location of each agency.
 6. (a) In what year was the present Chinese Immigration Act passed?
 - (b) What is the capitation tax charged under that Act?
 - (c) What persons are exempt from the capitation tax?

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7. Name the various commodities at present entitled to a Dominion government bounty and give the rate of bounty on each.

8. What countries or British colonies are at present entitled to the benefits of Canada's Preferential Tariff?

9. What commodities are subject to inspection by officials of the Department of Trade and Commerce?

10. What are the monetary units and the equivalent value in Canadian currency in each of the following countries:—Great Britain, Japan, United States, Mexico, Germany, Spain, Brazil, Australia, Russia and Belgium?

11. Name four principal exports of the following countries:—Great Britain, Germany, France, Russia and Argentine Republic.

12. What general routine is observed in the Department of Trade and Commerce in the payment of steamship subsidies?

GENERAL PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

DEPARTMENT OF INLAND REVENUE—DUTIES OF OFFICE—SECRETARY'S BRANCH.

Values.

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|----|---|
| 10 | 1. How are letters received at the department treated, and what is the process of handling out-going letters? |
| 10 | 2. When a fertilizer is received what documents have to accompany it? What is done with the sample, and what fees are charged, if any? |
| 15 | 3. The department supplies methylated spirits to the trade. How many grades are there? What percentage of wood naphtha is used in each? What are the prices charged per gallon for each grade? Who is entitled to the different grades? |
| 15 | 4. When necessary to appoint an Excise officer on what grounds are you to satisfy yourself first? Write a recommendation appointing an Excise officer, and when the Order in Council is received write a letter advising him. |
| 15 | 5. As all officers of the department have to be under bonds, what is the mode adopted by the department, and who are advised? |
| 5 | 6. How is the Department of Inland Revenue constituted, and what services does it administer? |
| 10 | 7. Describe the process of employing a collector of Customs? How is he paid? |
| 25 | 8. State briefly what you know relative to the general work of the Secretary's branch. |

GENERAL PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

DEPARTMENT OF INLAND REVENUE—DUTIES OF OFFICE—ACCOUNTANT'S BRANCH.

Values.

-
- 5 1. Name six of the principal votes granted by parliament to this department.
- 5 2. For what various purposes are advances of money made to Excise collectors?
- 5 3. Name the book in which accounts are kept in connection with the diverse appropriations, and describe the manner in which such accounts are kept.
- 15 4. What are the monthly returns sent by the Inspector of Weights and Measures, Gas and Electric Light, relating to revenue and work performed? Give a summary of what they are supposed to contain.
- 15 5. What are the statements published in the annual report relating to these returns of weights and measures, gas and electric light?
- 5 6. To what account should be charged the expenses of an officer who after searching for an illicit still does not succeed in locating it.
- 5 7. Is an officer, collecting revenue, allowed to use such revenue to meet his disbursements, and if so what percentage can he so use, and how should he account for it?
- 20 8. What are the formalities in use with regard to Excise collectors' deposits, from the time they first reach the department to that of their final disposal?
- 15 9. How often do Excise collectors send their accounts for contingent expenses to the department as a rule?
 How many copies should they make of each?
 How do they dispose of them?
 What details do these accounts contain?
 How often *can* they send them?
 How often must they send them?
- 10 10. Describe the nature of the work performed by statistical clerks.
-

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31

GENERAL PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE—DUTIES OF OFFICE—ACCOUNTANT'S BRANCH.

Values.

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- | | |
|----|---|
| 10 | 1. Describe briefly the principal books used in the Accounts branch, and the use of each. |
| 10 | 2. Name the principal appropriations and their sub-heads. |
| 10 | 3. What returns are required to be made by the Accounts branch, and when? |
| 10 | 4. What is a letter of credit, and to whom is application made for them? |
| 10 | 5. How many branches are there in the department? Name them. |
| 10 | 6. Name the divisions in each branch. |
| 10 | 7. Are cheques drawn by the department on the Bank of Montreal paid by letter of credit or how? |
| 10 | 8. When a cheque has been lost and application is made for issue of a duplicate, what should be done before granting the application? |
| 10 | 9. Name the different arms and departments of the Militia Force in the order in which they rank in the Establishment List. |
| 10 | 10. Describe the conduct of business in the department as regards files from one branch to another, and as regards the despatch of letters. |

GENERAL PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE—DUTIES OF OFFICE—CHIEF CLERK'S BRANCH.

(Central Registry Office.)

Values.

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- | | |
|----|---|
| 10 | 1. To which Division are papers on the following subjects sent:—
(a) Application for increased target accommodation at a rifle range.
(b) Accommodation for a proposed field battery.
(c) A claim for compensation for illness contracted during annual training.
(d) The selection of a site for a drill hall.
(e) Complaint <i>re</i> defective ammunition manufactured at the Dominion Arsenal. |
| 10 | 2. Name the branches of the department, and the divisions comprised in each branch. |
| 10 | 3. Name the superior commands and the military districts comprised in each, with the names of commanding officers. |
| 10 | 4. (a) State how files are b.f.
(b) When a file which has been b.f. is not in the office, what is done?
(c) When a paper on which action has evidently not been taken is received as a p.a., what is done with it?
(d) What are the regulations as regards the obtaining of 'secret' and 'confidential' files?
(e) What files are not allowed out of the Central Registry? |

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- 10 5. (a) How are old papers (previous system) brought forward to the present system?
 (b) What are the regulations as regards the sending of papers belonging to a file away from the department?
 (c) When are false jackets used, and how are they finally disposed of?
 (d) How are minutes originating in the department registered?
 (e) How are secret communications dealt with?
- 30 6. Write a letter of not less than two hundred words, describing briefly the duties of the addition clerk, recording clerk, tally clerk and filing clerk, as they now exist.
- 10 7. Name the units of the Permanent Corps; where are they stationed, and who are the commanding officers?
- 10 8. An officer of the Militia applies for a commission in the British Army. By what channel is the application forwarded to the War Office, and through whose hands does it pass in the department?

SPECIAL PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

(June 22, 1905.)

DUTIES—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—DOMINION LANDS BRANCH.

(Paper for Mr. Wright.)

 Values.

- 10 1. (a) What lands are available for homestead entry?
 (b) Who may obtain entry?
 (c) Who is entitled to a second entry?
- 10 2. From what territory were the lands of the Hudson's Bay Company allotted?
- 15 3. Draw a diagram of a township containing the following particulars:—
 (a) The various sections in proper order.
 (b) The legal subdivisions of section 1; and
 (c) Indicate what lands belong to the School Endowment and the Hudson's Bay Company.
- 10 4. State what you know about the disposal of school lands.
- 15 5. (a) How may a homesteader perform his residence duties?
 (b) When a homesteader has completed his homestead duties what must he do in order to obtain his patent?
- 10 6. How many Dominion lands agencies are there, and where are they located?
- 10 7. If the department wished to sell a quarter-section of land to an applicant, what reports would be necessary before the sale could be authorized?
- 10 8. Explain the procedure in connection with the cancellation of a homestead entry.
- 10 9. What do you understand by the terms 'extension of time,' 'current rate,' 'railway belt,' 'surface rights,' 'entry fee'?

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31

SPECIAL PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

(June 22, 1905.)

DUTIES—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—CORRESPONDENCE REGISTRATION BRANCH.

(Paper for Mr. Pelletier.)

Values.

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- | | |
|----|---|
| 10 | 1. Describe the duties of your office, and name some of the difficulties you have to contend with in performing same. |
| 10 | 2. Give a list of our land agencies and their post office addresses. |
| 10 | 3. What is meant by the term 'vicinity,' when applied to homesteading? |
| 10 | 4. When homestead duties are completed how is patent obtained? |
| 15 | 5. On what terms are leases for school lands issued in Manitoba and the Territories? |
| 15 | 6. Are lessees of school lands allowed to cultivate any portion of their leasehold, and how much of the hay thereon are they entitled to? |
| 10 | 7. How many registrars are there in the employ of the department, and where situated? |
| 10 | 8. Give the boundaries of what is known as the 'Fertile Belt.' |
| 10 | 9. Define a homestead entry, and what does it guarantee to the homesteader? |

GENERAL PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

DUTIES—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—CORRESPONDENCE REGISTRATION BRANCH.

Values.

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- | | |
|----|---|
| 10 | 1. Explain your duties, and what suggestions would you offer towards improving method of doing your work. |
| 15 | 2. Name the branches of the department; and state which have full control of the correspondence affecting same. |
| 10 | 3. To what branch or branches would you send for action an application for grazing lands? |
| 15 | 4. How would you treat and index an application for the purchase of irrigation lands, lease of a school section and an application for Dominion maps, all being in the same letter. |
| 10 | 5. What sections are set apart for schools, and how are they disposed of? |
| 10 | 6. In what branch are assignments of Dominion lands registered, and what is the fee? |
| 15 | 7. How long after making an entry for a homestead is a settler given to perfect it, and what is meant by perfecting the entry? |
| 10 | 8. Name the sections set aside as Hudson's Bay Company lands. |
| 5 | 9. What branch or branches deal with Hay lands? |
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SPECIAL PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

(July 28, 1905.)

DUTIES—DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES.

Values.

(For Mr. W. J. Quinn.)

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- | | |
|----|---|
| 10 | 1. Make an application for a Bill of Exchange for £204 19 6 in favour of Chance Bros. & Co., converting the amount into currency. |
| 10 | 2. What is the amount of the monthly salary cheque of a clerk receiving \$900 a year and coming under the Retirement Act? |
| 10 | 3. Give the names of all vessels owned by the department, and state in what service they are employed. |
| 10 | 4. Name the different classes and salaries paid in the Inside Division of the Civil Service. |
| 10 | 5. State what action is necessary for a sick seaman to obtain medical treatment under the Sick Mariners' Act. |
| 10 | 6. What is the procedure in connection with the applicant and port physician? |
| 10 | 7. What action is necessary to secure a refund of money deposited to the credit of Receiver General? |
| 10 | 8. What certificate is required on an account before payment? |
| 10 | 9. How are wharfingers paid, and what are their duties? |
| 10 | 10. State the various sources of revenue of the department. |
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SPECIAL PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

(August 2, 1905.)

DUTIES OF OFFICE—INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Values.

(For Mr. J. E. Valin.)

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- | | |
|----|---|
| 20 | 1. Describe your special duties in connection with the work of which you are in charge. Name the different books of accounts kept by you and the information each contains. |
| 10 | 2. In what manner is the department provided with funds necessary to carry on its administration? |
| 10 | 3. Describe a letter of credit, how issued and provided for. |
| 10 | 4. Name the votes which are usually granted for the expenditure of this department. What routine is necessary to make the votes available? |
| 10 | 5. What are the different sources from which the revenue of this department is derived? Which revenue is collected at the smallest percentage of cost? |
| 10 | 6. What means are adopted by the department to ensure agreement of its collection with the accounts of the Department of Finance? |
| 10 | 7. Describe the character of the financial returns required to be made by Collectors of Inland Revenue, Inspectors of Weights and Measures, and Inspectors of Gas and Electric Light. |
| 10 | 8. What description of returns are made daily and monthly to the Department of Finance and the Auditor General, and what documents accompany such returns? |
| 10 | 9. Should the daily remittances of Collectors of Inland Revenue account for the collections for the same period? If a discrepancy be found what action is taken? |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31

No. 1.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

PENMANSHIP.

Tuesday, November 14th, 1905; from 10.15 to 11 a.m.

(Candidates are required to observe the Regulations strictly.)

Value.

-
- 60 When the molten slag from an open-hearth steel furnace is tapped and thrown away, there is a loss of basic material and of heat in the slag. An American correspondent gives particulars of a new process to prevent this loss. The liquid slag resulting from an initial heat in a basic open-hearth furnace is used continually to purify subsequent heats by being returned to the furnace. In the event that the furnace is stopped for considerable repairs, the slag is returned to any furnace that is ready for it. The losses in the basic properties of the slag due to continually purifying heats are replaced by the addition of lime or other desirable fluxing materials. The unpurified metal, to be acted upon by the slag, is introduced into the furnace in a molten condition, or it is better, if first blown in an acid converter. In both cases the reactions will at once set in, in the bath, as the slag is in a ready condition, and the duration of the heat is thus considerably reduced. It has been found by actual practice that, where the unpurified metal is blown in the converter to 1 per cent carbon and then charged into an open-hearth furnace and treated by the process, a production of 200 tons of steel in twenty-four hours can be easily obtained with a 30-ton furnace.

No. 2.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

Tuesday, 14th Nov., 1905; from 11 a.m. to noon.

(Candidates are required to observe the Regulations strictly.)

Value.

-
- 60 N.B.—Copy the following extract, correcting the errors in spelling; 3 marks will be deducted for each misspelled word in your copy.

When i concider what sum books hav dun fur the wurld and what thay ar dooing, how thay kepe up our hope, awakn our currige and fathe, sooth pane, gif an ideel life to those hoos ours ar cold and hard, bind togather distent ages an furrein lands, creeait nue wurlds of beuty and bring down truth frum hevin, i gif eternal blessins for this gift and thank god for books.

in lukin back over our lives, we offen sea that what seamd at the toime the wurst ours an the moast hopless in there retchedness wear in reeality the best of awl. thay divelopd powrs withinn us that had heartoofour slept, powers of witch we had niver dreemed.

No. 3.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

ARITHMETIC.

Tuesday, 14th Nov., 1905; from 1.30 p.m. to 3 p.m.

(Candidates are required to observe the Regulations strictly.)

N.B.—The work of each question must be given in full.

Values.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 6 | 1. Add together 798568, 697865, 988789, 879688, 667987, 876879, 778968 and 698678. |
| 7 | 2. Add together 7987, 698798, 797, 68769, 6987, 87, 987687, 86987, 9889 and 778866. |
| 6 | 3. Take 379854682 from 859644978. |
| 7 | 4. Take 5799376 from 8300288 and multiply the remainder by 9. |
| 7 | 5. Multiply 87965849 by 6809. |
| 6 | 6. Divide 538106120712 by 9. |
| 7 | 7. Divide 728564389 by 867. |
| 7 | 8. How many days are there from the 2nd Feb. to the 10th Oct., 1905. (Count the 10th Oct. but not the 2nd Feb.) |
| 7 | 9. A man bought a house for \$5675. He spent \$888 in improving it, and paid \$124 taxes on it. He then sold the house for \$7750. How much did he gain on it? |

No. 5.

QUALIFYING EXAMINATION.

PENMANSHIP.

Wednesday, November 15th, 1905; from 10 to 10.30 a.m.

(Candidates are required to observe the Regulations strictly.)

Value.

100 Canada has been advancing by leaps and bounds in recent years, but, according to the 'Wall-street Journal,' with the advent of the Transcontinental Railway she will be the centre of the next great world development. This projected line, which will have termini on the shores of both the Atlantic and the Pacific, has already gone far beyond the original scheme. Its route has been definitely decided upon, the surveys for its construction have been completed, and the financial arrangements for its building have been provided. In fact, one section of the work has already been offered for contract, and it is regarded as a certainty that, before this time next year, the work of construction along the whole line will be in progress.

The cost of the undertaking is variously estimated at from \$150,000,000 to \$200,000,000, and the railroad is to be completed and equipped within five years. Aside altogether from benefits which the construction of the road will bring to Canada, through the opening of an entirely virgin territory to settlement and production, the mere fact that such an enormous sum of money is to be expended in the country, largely in the shape of wages and for supplies, which will be wholly of home production, is a sufficient guarantee of great general prosperity, during the period of building at least.

No. 6.

QUALIFYING EXAMINATION.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

Wednesday, November 15th, 1905; from 10.30 to noon.

(Candidates are required to observe the Regulations strictly.)

Values.

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- | | |
|----|--|
| 12 | 1. What are meant by synonyms? Give an example of a synonym of the following words: <i>Daily, weekly, fatherly, nightly</i> and <i>powerful</i> . |
| 14 | 2. Distinguish between the meaning of the following words: <i>Difficulty</i> and <i>obstacle</i> ; <i>avow, acknowledge</i> and <i>confess</i> ; <i>optician</i> and <i>occulist</i> .. |
| 10 | 3. What are meant by antithesis and irony? Give an example of each. |
| 10 | 4. Change the following passages from the direct to the indirect form of speech: 'I am amazed,' said Lord Thurlow, in a level tone of voice, 'at the attack which the Noble Duke has made on me. The Noble Duke cannot look before him, behind him, or on either side of him, without seeing some noble peer who owes his seat in this house to his successful exertions in the profession to which I belong.' |
| 15 | 5. What are meant by compound and complex sentences? Change the following from the one into the other:—Attempts have been made in a variety of foreign parts to cultivate the tea plant, but comparatively little success has rewarded these attempts. About sunset, on the following evening, we arrived at the parsonage; it was situated in a sweet spot, almost hidden by forest trees. |
| | 6. Show in what respect the following sentences are objectionable, and correct them:— |
| 10 | (a) When I hear a person use a queer expression or pronounce a name in reading differently from his neighbours, it always goes down in my estimate of him, with a ruinous sign before it. |
| | (b) There was no one so sanguine who did not apprehend some ill consequence. |
| 30 | 7. Give an account of a summer vacation, of not less than 250 words. |
-

No. 7.

QUALIFYING EXAMINATION.

ARITHMETIC.

Wednesday, November 15th, 1905; from 1.30 p.m. to 3.30 p.m.

(Candidates are required to observe the Regulations strictly.)

N.B.—The work of each question must be given in full; no marks will be given for answers only. No marks will be given to questions 1 and 2 that are not absolutely correct.

Values.

- 5 1. Multiply 98768979698 by 7050089.
- 10 2. Make out and receipt a bill for the following:—
On 7th November, 1905, Mrs. J. R. Stuart bought of Wm. Smith & Co.,
27½ lb. of tea, at 47½ ct., 9¼ lb. of coffee, at 29½ ct., 38¾ lb. of sugar, at 6¼ ct.,
47½ lb. of cheese, at 13½ ct., 89½ lb. of biscuit, at 15½ ct., 77½ lb. of butter, at
19½ ct., 39¼ lb. of currants, at 9½ ct., 47¼ lb. of raisins, at 8¾ ct., and 43¾ lb.
of rice, at 9¾ ct.
(It will be sufficient to compute the price of each item to the nearest
cent.)
- 10 3. A merchant sold 500 yards of cloth for \$690, part of it at \$1.50 a yard
and the remainder at \$1.30 a yard. How many yards did he sell at each rate?
- 10 4. A farmer is to receive \$168 from A, B and C for pasturage. A has
had in pasture 15 cattle for 2½ months; B, 8 cattle for 3 months; C, 10
cattle for 2½ months. How much should each pay?
- 10 5. Black tea costing 51 cents a pound is mixed with green tea costing
34 cents a pound in the proportion of 10 pounds of black to 7 pounds of green.
Find the gain per cent made in selling the mixture at 55 ct. a pound.
- 11 6. A boy is hired for 20 days at \$1.20 a day, on the agreement that for
every day he is idle, instead of receiving his wages for the day, he is to
pay 50 cents for his board. At the end of the time he received \$17.20; how
many days did he work?
- 11 7. What must be the marked price of goods which cost \$12.00 in order
that the merchant may allow a discount of 20 per cent and still make a
profit of 25 per cent?
- 11 8. On the 17th May a merchant sells flour, the cash value of which is
\$15,000, and to oblige his customer he accepts in payment his note for four
months for that sum with interest at 6 per cent added. He immediately has
the note discounted at 6 per cent. Find his loss through his customer's not
having paid cash. (Reckon 365 days to the year.)
- 11 9. A man bought stock at 95½, and after receiving a half-yearly
dividend at the rate of 7 per cent per annum, sold out at 92½, brokerage each
way being ½ per cent. If his net gain was \$125, how much stock did he buy?
- 11 10. A man whose income is \$2,800 pays an income tax of 19½ mills on
the dollar on that part of his income which is not exempt from taxation. If
his net income is \$2,759.05, find how much of his income is exempt.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31

No. 8.

QUALIFYING EXAMINATION.

GEOGRAPHY.

Wednesday, November 15th; from 3.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

(Candidates are required to observe the Regulations strictly.)

Values.

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- | | |
|----|---|
| 10 | 1. State, in as precise a manner as you can, where the cities and towns of Vancouver, Victoria, Esquimalt and Nanaimo are situated, indicating whether on the mainland or on an island—naming the same. |
| 8 | 2. Give the names of the provinces which have been established in the North-west Territories, with their capitals. |
| 10 | 3. What great lakes are to be found in the district of MacKenzie? What two rivers meet at Winnipeg? |
| 10 | 4. What islands are to be found in the northern part of Lake Superior? What are the principal railways of Ontario? |
| 10 | 5. Name the counties situated in the Eastern Townships of Quebec, with their principal cities. Name two counties forming the western part of the Province of Quebec. |
| 10 | 6. Give the names of the principal rivers and bays of New Brunswick. What isthmus connects New Brunswick and Nova Scotia? Name the four principal cities of Nova Scotia. |
| 10 | 7. What are the principal cities of Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland? |
| 15 | 8. What route would a ship take from Chicago to Halifax? Name the islands and canals passed, stating what obstacles of navigation the different canals overcome. |
| 7 | 9. Name seven great rivers of the United States. |
| 10 | 10. Name the countries forming South America. |
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100

No. 9.

QUALIFYING EXAMINATION.

HISTORY.

History of England.

Thursday, November 16th; from 9.30 to 10.30 a.m.

(Candidates are required to observe the Regulations strictly.)

Values.

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- | | |
|----|---|
| 10 | 1. Who were the inhabitants of England before the Norman conquest? |
| 10 | 2. To what dynasty belonged Henry II, and with what important churchman did he quarrel? |
| 10 | 3. What was the name of the Civil War that disturbed England during the latter end of the 16th century? What was its cause, and how did it end? |
| 10 | 4. Who were the successors of George III before Queen Victoria? Mention the leading events which took place during their reign. |

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History of France.

- 10 5. What were the crusades? Who preached the first one? Who took part in it, and who was its leader?
- 10 6. What capitals of great cities of Europe were visited by Napoleon and his armies? What nations of Europe took part in the coalitions against him?
- 10 7. Give an outline of the reign of Charlemagne.

History of Canada.

- 10 8. Who was the real founder of the colony of New France. Give an outline of his career.
- 5 9. Who settled that part of Canada formerly known as Acadia?
- 5 10. What were the names of the generals who took the command of the English and French armies after the death of Wolfe and Montcalm?
- 10 11. In what years were Lower and Upper Canada divided, and afterwards re-united?

100

No. 10.

QUALIFYING EXAMINATION.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

Thursday, November 16th, 1905; from 10.30 to noon.

(Candidates are required to observe the Regulations strictly.)

Values.

- 6 1. What are meant by prepositional phrases? Give two examples.
- 6 2. Sometimes adverbs are used as nouns. Give two examples.
- 6 3. *Many*, although plural in meaning, can be joined to a single noun. Explain when this can be done.
- 10 4. Give the past tense and past participle of the following verbs: *for-sake, awake, get, bear* (to carry), *bear* (to bring forth), *drive, swim, go, leap, light*.
- 6 5. In how many ways are the genders distinguished? Give an example of each way.
- 6 6. Some nouns are applicable to both genders. Give two examples.
- 10 7. Sometimes nouns are compounded with nouns, with prepositions, with adverbs, with verbs and with adjectives. Give an example of each.
- 30 8. Show in what respect the following sentences are objectionable, and correct them:—
- (a) Mr. Cox said to his son, let this be divided between the three of you.
- (b) It may be justly said that both thou and thy advisers have mistaken their interests.
- (c) The boy has been detected in stealing, that you thought so clever.
- (d) I no sooner saw my face in the glass, but I was startled at the shortness of it.
- (e) Wert thou some star, which from the ruin'd roof
Of shook Olympus by mischance didst fall!

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31

- 20 9. Parse the following: Emphasis is the peculiar stress of voice which we lay upon some particular word or words in a sentence, as being more especially significant.

100

No. 11.

QUALIFYING EXAMINATION.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

Thursday, November 16th, 1905; from 1.30 p.m. to 2.15 p.m.

(Candidates are required to observe the Regulations strictly.)

N.B.—Copy the following extract, correcting the errors in spelling; 5 marks will be deducted for each mis-spelled word in your copy.

Value.

- 100 The hiest edyoucashun, when it bares it's propper froot, gives not noledge only, but mentil cultyour. A man may be lerned and yet diffishent in cultyure, that fackt is implyde by the word "peddentry." "Cultyour," sed Huxley, "certinly meens sumthin quite diferant from lernin or tecknikle skil. it implys the poseshun of an ideel, and the habbit of krittically estimateing the valoo of things by a theeoretick standerd." "it is the lux of noledge," sais another riter, "the arder of sientiffic curiosity, driveing us continyoualy to absorbe knew fackts and ideeas, to maik them hour own and fit them in to the living and growin sistim of our thot; and the traned facalty of doin this, the alert and supil intilgence exersised and developed in doing this—it is in thees that cultyure eshenshally lyas." edyoucashun cunsissts in orgenizin the resorsess of the human beeing; it seeks to give him powers which shall fit him for his soshial and fysicle world. It is preesisely in a country which presents knew problems, whare novle dificultys of awl sorts have to be faiced, whare sosheal and pulliticle questions assboom complex forms for which experyance furnishes no exact parelells, it is presisely their that the largest and best gifts which the hier edyoucashun can confer are moast urgently demanded.

No. 12.

QUALIFYING EXAMINATION.

TRANSCRIPTION.

Thursday, November 16th, 1905; from 2.30 p.m. to 3.30 p.m.

(Candidates are required to observe the Regulations strictly.)

Value.

- 100 N.B.—The candidate is required to make a neat, clean and correct copy of the manuscript handed to him with this slip. The words scored through are to be omitted and the interlineations and the marginal and other additions are to be inserted in their proper places as indicated. All change or corrections, other than those marked in the manuscript, *will be counted as errors.*

(This paper was a rough draft in manuscript, which was submitted to the candidate lithographed. It cannot, of course, be reproduced here.)

No. 13.

HIGHER GRADE EXAMINATION.

TYPEWRITING.

(Candidates are required to observe the Regulations strictly.)

Five minutes are allowed for this subject; at the end of five minutes the Examiner will take up the copy finished and unfinished.

N.B.—This subject may be taken up at any time, to be arranged by the Examiner, but it must not be allowed to interfere with the time assigned to the other subjects.

ENGINEERING NOTES AND NEWS.

Value.

THE VALUE OF EXPERT ENGINEERS IN THE MANAGEMENT OF MINES.

- 100 The importance of a carefully-thought-out scheme of operations and properly-designed machinery cannot be over-estimated in mining. A mine contains a certain definite quantity of mineral, which is capable of yielding a certain maximum profit. The difference between the value of the product attainable and the expense of winning it (including the cost of shafts, adits, their equipment, and all the other dead work), is the profit. Money spent on useless dead work or ill-advised dead work, which increases operating cost above what it ought to be, is money wasted, diminishing the net result of the mine by just so much. It is fortunate if it does not cause the attempt to develop the mine to be utterly abortive. A rich mine may stand much mismanagement, while in the case of a poor mine the maximum margin of profit may be entirely offset by the waste attributable to incompetent exploitation. The loss through misdirected preliminary work may consume all the capital of the original adventurers, and prevent them from carrying on the work sufficiently to recoup themselves, even when the mine offers the chance. British investors do not need to be reminded of good mines spoiled by mismanagement. The moral is very simple, says the *Engineering and Mining Journal*.

No. 14.

HIGHER GRADE EXAMINATION.

BOOKKEEPING.

Friday, November 17th, 1905; from 9.30 to 12 noon.

(Candidates are required to observe the Regulations strictly.)

Value.

1. Smith and Jones commence business in partnership on 2nd January, 1896, and their transactions are as follows:—

1896.

75	Jan.	2	Smith pays into bank.. . . .	\$5,000
		2	Jones pays into bank.. . . .	7,500
		6	Firm pays for fixtures by cheque.. . . .	450
		8	Bought of G. Moore, sundries.. . . .	1,000
		11	Bought of W. Mason, sundries.. . . .	750
		15	Sold to A. Wilson, sundries.. . . .	140
		20	Sold to J. Anderson, sundries.. . . .	150
		28	Sold to H. Bowers, sundries.. . . .	60
		31	Received for cash sales during the month.. . . .	750
		31	Paid into bank.. . . .	650
		31	Paid cash for sundry expenses.. . . .	75
	Feb.	4	Sold to Th. Proctor, sundries.. . . .	100
		4	Sold to P. Taylor, sundries.. . . .	50
		6	Received on account from A. Wilson.. . . .	90
		12	Bought from D. Weir, sundries.. . . .	1,800
		12	Accepted D. Weir's draft, due 15th May.. . . .	1,800
		28	Received from J. Anderson in full settlement of ac- count.. . . .	140
		28	Received for cash sales during the month.. . . .	1,000
		28	Paid into bank.. . . .	1,130
		28	Paid cash for sundry expenses.. . . .	100
	Mar.	4	Paid G. Moore by cheque in full settlement.. . . .	950
		4	Paid W. Mason by cheque in full settlement.. . . .	710
		10	Received from H. Bowers.. . . .	60
		12	Sold to Th. Proctor, sundries.. . . .	200
		12	Received from Th. Proctor, his promissory note due 15th June.. . . .	300
		31	Received for cash sales during the month.. . . .	1,100
		31	Paid into bank.. . . .	1,010
		31	Paid cash for sundry expenses.. . . .	150

Open the necessary accounts and record these transactions; prepare balance sheet of the firm, showing the position of each partner, the stock being valued at \$1,000 and the fixtures at cost. The partners are supposed to share profit and loss in proportion to the capital each paid in on the 2nd January.

9 2. How is a provision made for doubtful debts? Illustrate your answer by the necessary entry to give effect to such a provision.

16 3. How are the following classes of accounts closed:—personal accounts, merchandise accounts, discount accounts, profit and loss accounts?

No. 15.

HIGHER GRADE EXAMINATION.

STENOGRAPHY.

(Candidates are required to observe the Regulations strictly.)

NOTE.—The examiner will read the conditions, and also the matter to be written, before proceeding to the trial, so that the candidates may have a clear apprehension of what they have to do. When all are ready, he will read the matter over distinctly in exactly five minutes, which will be at the rate of 50 words per minute. If any fail to keep up with the reading, they will necessarily drop out.

CONDITIONS.

Half an hour will be allowed for the extension of the notes, and the candidates who produce perfect transcripts will be awarded 100 marks. For every word omitted and for any wrong word introduced 5 marks will be deducted from the 100, and no account will be taken of exercises short-written to the extent of 12 words. The shorthand notes should be attached to the candidate's transcript.

Value.

MAGICIAN'S LATEST DREAM.

Nicola Tesla has a Scheme for Telegraphy without Wires.

100 Nicola Tesla, the electrician and scientist, has for some time had in course of development a project for instantaneous and simultaneous communication to all parts of the earth, and perhaps to some of the nearer planets. His plan does not deal with fireworks, nor with the illumination of a large part of the earth's surface in a hope of attracting the attention of dwellers on Mars, but depends wholly upon the properties of electric waves. Mr. Tesla says:—

‘I have had this scheme under consideration for five or six years, and I am becoming more nearly convinced every day that it is based upon scientific principles, and is thoroughly practicable. We know that electric disturbances on the sun are productive of similar disturbances on the earth in the form of thunder showers. Now, why is it not equally conceivable that a disturbance on the earth's surface should produce some tangible effect on other planets? The transmission of disturbances on the sun shows beyond doubt that waves of electricity are propagated through all space.

‘The objection may be put forward that sufficient electricity to create disturbances cannot be made on the earth's surface, and that we should be wholly dependent upon thunder storms and other phenomena of nature for the success of our experiment. But, on the contrary, we can make all the artificial thunder and lightning we want. There is no difficulty in making electric apparatus with a spark gap of a mile, and if that did not prove effective it could be increased.’

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31

LIST OF CANDIDATES WHO WERE SUCCESSFUL IN PASSING THE CIVIL SERVICE
PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER, 1905

AT CHARLOTTETOWN.

Shaw, D. J.

AT HALIFAX.

Fenton, G. F.
Gibson, R. W.
Goodwin, F. L.
Henderson, Harry.
Hire, C. W.
Houlihan, E. J.

Hughes, John E.
Johnston, Joseph.
Leitch, Andrew.
Major, L. M.
Martin, James T.
Reardon, James A.

Ring, Philip.
Rockwell, Harry C.
Steffen, Harry M.
Walker, Harold.
Ware, John A.

AT ST. JOHN.

Anderson, W. Arthur.
Barrett, Frederick L.
Brannen, C. J.
Coll, Harry.
Finley, John L.

Griffith, Daniel B.
Kerr, Harry C.
Kinsella, Augustus.
McDonald, Herbert.

McSherry, George.
Rogers, Charles F.
Walsh, Thomas M.
Walsh, T. Francis.

AT QUEBEC.

Aubin, J. T.
Bernier, Joseph E.
Bigue, J. C. D.
Bouchard, Louis E.
Bussi res, Napol on.
Couture, P. A.

Desrochers, Antonio.
Dumont, Joseph.
Fr chette, Arthur.
Hughes, J. W.
Laf che, F lix.
Masson, Napol on.

McVety, J. J.
Morency, Japhet.
Murphy, Bernard J.
Noel, Laurent.
Paul, Peter.

AT MONTREAL.

Beaudry, F. C.
Beland, Albertine.
Bernier, Ernestine.
B langer, J. M.
Belliveau, Charles.
Bourret, C. A.
Bracken, Joseph.
Cauchon, J. E. W.
Clement, Robert D'Es.
Corbeil, Zoel.
Cypihot, Alexander.
Cyr, Thomas.
Demers, Arthur.
Desmarais, F. X. T.
Dessert, Victor.
Dodd, John.
Drolet, Armand.
Drolet, Louis.
Dupuis, Edgar.

Faubert, Joseph.
Fineberg, M. L.
Forgues, F liza.
Fosbre, Wm.
Galarneau, J. H.
Gervais, J. A.
Girouard, Armand.
Grenier, Charles.
Guilbault, Maxime.
Hall, H. C.
Hurteau, J. R.
Hushion, Daniel J.
Larin, C. R.
Leduc, Alphonse.
Leduc, L on.
Leroux, C. E.
Lesperance, L. L.
Levesque, Elie.
Masse, Marie L.

Mayer, Louis F.
McKeown, James.
Menard, H.
O'Leary, J. E.
Parker, A. W.
Payette, Damase.
Perreault, J. M.
Primeau, Joachim.
Quevillon, Dominique.
Quezel, Emile.
Rogers, Thomas.
Scullin, Manus.
Shanahan, Thomas.
Stevenson, R. J.
St. Onge, Joseph.
Sullivan, Michael.
Therrien, Joseph F.
Turcotte, Arvin.
Vincent, Ovide.

AT OTTAWA.

Beaulieu, Gustave H.
Bethune, Duncan.
Boyle, John R.
Brankin, John M.
Brown, W. E.
Byron, R. L.
Charbonneau, N. C.
Chartrand, Theresa.
Clement, Ang le.
Cregan, J. C.
Danis, Joseph.
Dunlop, W. C.
Fairbairn, Hattie.
Farrell, Mary E.
Goodwin, M. F.
Graham, H. M.

Halton, Walter.
Hamon, H. W.
Harley, Lilian M.
Hussey, Mary M.
Irish, Mary Jane.
Kelly, Leonard.
Kirke, Mrs. Minnie C.
Lalonde, E. C.
Landriau, Valmore.
Littlefield, Edward.
Lyons, Peter.
Monaghan, Sabina J.
Moore, W. L. W.
Par , Joseph H.
Peer, R. J.
Pelletier, N. E.

Pelletier, Joseph.
Porter, Mary G.
Powell, Mrs. J.
Ricard, L andre.
Renaud, O.
Robertson, Harold.
Rochon, Emile.
Scanlon, M. W.
McAlpine, Thomas.
St. Jean, Eug ne.
Teevens, Lambert P.
Traversy, Agn s.
Traversy, Lonzo A.
Valiquette, Raoul.
Valiquette, Wilfred.
Williams, E. R.

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AT TORONTO.

Armitage, Walter A.
 Baldock, George H.
 Bell, Robert.
 Bothwell, J. S.
 Brown, Francis F. M.
 Campbell, William H.
 Carson, Thomas H.
 Carson, W. J.
 Cook, Carroll.
 Cullen, W. J.
 Cullerton, E. J.
 Donovan, Daniel.
 Glynn, John J.
 Graydon, John A.
 Hart, Daniel.
 Henderson, George.

Hewitt, George H.
 Hillier, T. E.
 Horton, W. H.
 Irvine, Wm. S.
 Irving, Reginald.
 Jackson, S. J.
 Kearns, C. H.
 Kelly, T. F.
 Kenney, Robert W.
 Lamb, Charles W.
 Langley, Vincent S.
 Lysaght, F. P.
 Maguire, Walter L.
 McCarthy, F.
 McLeay, Donald.
 McLeish, Robert.

McNamara, J. J.
 Mole, Anthony.
 Osterhout, Herbert G.
 Quinn, W. J.
 Randall, G. F.
 Roberts, Herbert W.
 Roome, Reginald.
 Shepherd, Anival C.
 Stephens, W. G.
 Storey, C. C.
 Sykes, W. E.
 Till, Lewis A.
 Williamson, J. S.
 Willis, C. R.
 Willson, W. H.
 Wright, Henry W.

AT WINDSOR.

Fuller, Clyde.

Kerr, James.

Roach, Stanley.

AT KINGSTON.

Noonan, T. J.

AT HAMILTON.

Binney, M. B.
 Cowing, Edward.
 Croal, Albert E.
 Curtis, Francis L.

Flynn, Charles F.
 Goyette, Gordon F.
 Hammond, Richard.
 Lillis, James J.

MacBean, Arthur.
 Patterson, Edwin R.
 Purcel, D. R.

AT LONDON.

Bidner, T. McQ.
 Fitzmaurice, John J.
 Gould, Arthur.
 Layton, John.

Liddle, David.
 Marley, R.
 McLaren, H. A.

Ross, G. D.
 Saunders, J. C. A.
 Wray, W. E. L.

AT WINNIPEG.

Cramer, Philip.
 Mansell, A. G.
 McDonald, J. S.
 Partridge, Bertie P.

Russell, L. J.
 Rutter, W. H.
 Smith, Percy C.
 Snider, Vera May.

Snowdon, Joseph.
 Walker, George.
 Wright, Archibald.

AT CALGARY.

Shand, Arthur E.

AT EDMONTON.

Mackenzie, Angus B.

AT VANCOUVER.

Gordon, James.
 MacLeod, Jessie H.

McAlister, Edward A.
 Millis, W. K.

Milner, John.

JNO. THORBURN, M.A., LL.D.,
Chairman.

A. D. DECELLES, LL.D., F.R.S.C.,
 J. C. GLASHAN, LL.D., F.R.S.C.,
Examiners.

WM. FORAN,
Secretary.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31

LIST OF CANDIDATES WHO WERE SUCCESSFUL IN PASSING THE CIVIL SERVICE
QUALIFYING EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER, 1905.

AT CHARLOTTETOWN.

Corcoran, J. A.
McNevin, Alexander.

Monaghan, J. H.

Sutherland, Annie F.

AT HALIFAX.

Carney, William F.
Dorman, Robert.
Estabrooks, Alida J.
Estabrooks, Janet M.
Farrell, Robert B.

Fay, Aimee McN.
Finlay, F. S.
Gaul, Thos. F.
Gordon, Edgar R.
MacKenzie, John H.

Nelson, Charles.
Rennie, Margaret.
Ring, Philip.
Rogers, Walter E.

AT ST. JOHN.

Anderson, W. Arthur.
Bell, Frances L.
Coll, Harry.

Frost, W. W.
McGowan, John.

MacMurray, Helen A.
Tapley, L. E.

AT QUEBEC.

Belleau, J. S. A.
Fontaine, Miss M. L.
Grondin, Yvonne.

Guay, Evence.
Hamel, Pierre.
Martineau, I. E. J.

Robitaille, F. X.
Verville, J. F.

AT MONTREAL.

Bédard, Eugène.
Bourbonnais, Graziella.
Bourgeault, Avila.
Bourgeois, Camille.
Casavant, Albert.
Dame, Armand.

de la Chevrotière, Eugène.
DeMartigny, Arthur L.
Desfossés, Alfred J.
Genest, A. Jules.
Graveline, D. F.
Lamoureux, Come.

Langevin, J. O.
Lefebvre, H. O.
Lemyre dit Gauthier, A.
Pelletier, Réal.
Richer, Raoul.
Tremblay, C. E.

AT TORONTO.

Bell, Elizabeth V.
Campbell, Walter.
Doherty, Margaret.
Douglas, Lena A.
Fraser, Grace M. G.
Gillies, Alexander.
Gilmurray, Dennis J.
Guthrie, W. F.
Haffey, M. F.
Hesketh, May.
Horton, Albert E.

Jacobs, S. H.
Jeffers, Mary L.
Johnston, Cecil H.
Joy, D. G.
Leader, William L.
Lennox, Albert E.
Mathison, F. T.
McDermott, Henry C.
McLeay, Donald.
Molesworth, Kate.
Newsome, Isaac.

O'Boyle, Philomena.
O'Leary, Marie Louise.
O'Leary, Maurice E.
Rankin, Mary W.
Scruton, Lloyd.
Shain, Fanny.
Spencer, M. Louisa.
Stock, T. J.
Thomas, F. W.
Tracy, Marion.
Turnbull, Martha.

AT OTTAWA.

Ahearn, Margaret.
Arbique, A. G.
Avery, George C.
Baker, Edith G.
Barber, Lily Jane.
Barry, Mary M.
Bayly, Lina.
Beaudry, Yvonne.
Bigras, Victoria.
Bleakney, C. E.
Boag, Ernest J.
Boyle, Harriet.
Braceland, Vincent.
Brankin, Helen.
Bunel, Clémence.
Burke, John L.
Burns, T. H.
Cantwell, W. J.
Caddy, Georgiana C.
Casey, Helen.

Chamberlin, Edith M.
Chartrand, Sidonie.
Chipman, Jessie.
Chisnall, Mrs. Minnie.
Church, Edith E.
Cleland, Mary M.
Connolly, Louis.
Conway, J. C.
Craig, Eva A.
Cullen, Michel J.
Davies, L. R.
Dawson, H. F.
DeCelles, A. D.
Desautels, Rosario.
Devlin, Beulah F.
Dowdall, Bernadette.
Dowling, J. F.
Doyle, Andrew J.
Doyle, Annie.
Doyle, Ellen G.

Driscoll, James W.
Dupuis, Rhéa E.
Dupuy, J. R.
Eastcott, M. G.
Fahey, Joseph.
Fairbairn, Hattie G.
Findlay, Ellen J.
Fisher, Josephine.
Flanagan, Zephina J.
Fleming, Leslie.
Frith, Audrey E.
Gauthier, Almon I.
Geddes, Edith W. M.
Gibb, Bessie.
Goodall, C. E.
Gisborne, H. G.
Gordon, Jean.
Gould, Annie V.
Graham, A. E. E.
Graham, H. M.

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AT OTTAWA—*Concluded.*

Greenshields, W. M.
 Harty, William P.
 Hill, J. M.
 Hollinsworth, J. S.
 Howard, Margaret J.
 Johnston, J. H.
 Jones, Mary.
 Kelly, Margaret J.
 Kenneally, Margaret.
 Keys, Elizabeth H.
 Lafontaine, Lucien.
 Lake, T. H.
 Landerkin, G. F.
 Lavergne, Joseph D.
 Lee, Joseph.
 Loucks, Grace H.
 Lefebvre, Juliette.
 Lillico, Ellen B.
 Lyons, R. E.
 MacDougall, Georgina M.
 Macfarlane, Mary M.
 Mackell, Edith.
 Magee, Florence E.
 McAmmond, Mary.
 McCarthy, W. J.
 McCloskey, D'Arcy.
 McDermott, Teresa.
 McDougall, Jean C.
 McGillicuddy, O. E.

McGrail, Charles C.
 McKinnon, Lottie.
 McLaughlin, Mercy F.
 McLennan, Lizzie.
 McNeil, Hazel.
 Miles, Ed. A.
 Milligan, W. G.
 Moffatt, Catharine.
 Moher, Mary G.
 Morin, T. J.
 Mullarkey, M. L.
 Naubert, Wilfrid.
 Neelin, Gertrude C.
 Neville, John F.
 O'Donoghoe, D. J.
 Parlow, Kathleen F.
 Parmelee, Edith U.
 Perisian, Alice Maud.
 Phelan, Margaret.
 Phillips, Edmund C.
 Pick, Una M.
 Pannell, Alf.
 Poirier, J. A.
 Poisson, W.
 Prevost, Marie B.
 Ralston, Rubina G.
 Rattey, Hilda.
 Rattey, J. L.
 Renihan, Daniel McC.

Robert, Henri.
 Robertson, Edgar D.
 Ross, Clara.
 Ross, George W.
 Russell, Eliza Mary.
 Schryer, Florence A.
 Sharpe, Leopold.
 Shiles, C. E.
 Shirley, Percy E.
 Shouldis, L.
 Skuce, James M.
 Smith, Z. E.
 Sowden, Felix.
 St. Pierre, Bruno.
 Stevens, John.
 Stewart, Mary.
 Teevens, Lambert P.
 Turiff, Edith.
 Tetreault, A.
 Upton, W. W.
 Wallis, Alfred.
 Washington, H. R.
 Williams, E. R.
 Williams, Hattie.
 Wilson, Alice E.
 Wright, Henry O.
 Wylie, Flora H.
 York, Lorena M.

AT KINGSTON.

Bawden, George.
 Bleacher, Douglas S.
 Clerihew, Margaret.

Gleason, Catherine.
 McNabb, R. H.
 Milner, Wilmot D.

Montgomery, W. H.
 Noonan, T. J.
 Wilson, H. R.

AT HAMILTON.

Barber, Edna A.
 Caddy, F. E. Alice.
 Coulthurst, W. A.
 Howey, E. W.

Mathews, James A.
 Mayhew, O. J.
 McNab, John.
 Ness, Arthur E.

Rebelski, Gottfried.
 Shambrook, George.
 Whyte, A. R.

AT LONDON.

Hadden, W. G.
 Henderson, S. R. C.
 Johnstone, John.
 Lee, Charles J.
 Moyer, L. C.

Pleasance, William.
 Robertson, Queenie M.
 Roth, R. J.
 Saunders, W. S. J.

Thompson, Lettie M.
 Trebilcock, Hattie L.
 Wiseman, Margaret L.
 Wray, W. E. L.

AT SAULT STE. MARIE.

Bradley, William M.

Macdonald, Duncan B.

AT WINDSOR.

Fuller, Clyde.
 McDowell, Samuel L.

Mooney, Gerald B.

Near, Ernest H.

AT WINNIPEG.

Geddes, Rose.
 Jeffers, James F.
 Jenkins, H. C. M.

Moore, L. W.
 Parkin, Maxwell R.
 Poole, G. B.

Smith, Ivan.
 Underhill, H. M.

AT REGINA.

Melton, C. E.
 Ironside, Edwin G.

Trant, W. H. T.

Turner, Stanley F.

AT EDMONTON.

Harbottle, Neville.

McBryan, F. J.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31

AT VANCOUVER.

Beatty, A. G.
Carmichael, E. B. B.
Gordon, James.

McCrimmon, F. N.
McIntyre, H. E.
McLeod, J. W. S.

Middleton, James L.
Rae, Robert G.

AT VICTORIA.

Baxter, Wilhelmina.

Fawcett, Edgar L.

Wellwood, Wilmot B.

JNO. THORBURN, M.A., LL.D.,
Chairman.

A. D. DeCELLES, F.R.S.C., LL.D.,
J. C. GLASHAN, F.R.S.C., LL.D.,
Examiners.

WM. FORAN,
Secretary.

LIST OF CANDIDATES WHO PASSED SUCCESSFULLY IN OPTIONAL SUBJECTS AT THE
CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION HELD IN NOVEMBER, 1904.

AT OTTAWA.

Beard, Mary H.....	Stenography and typewriting.
Berlinguette, Edgar.....	Book-keeping.
Frost, Isabelle F.....	Book-keeping.
Gay, Joseph A.....	Stenography.
Kains, Zoe C.....	Stenography.
Keir, Lea Alma.....	Stenography.
Rice, Geo. H.....	Typewriting.
Richardson, Mary.....	Stenography.
Robertson, Margaret.....	Stenography.
Simonson, John S.....	Stenography and Typewriting.

AT TORONTO.

Jeffers, Bertha..... Stenography.

AT QUEBEC.

Morriset, George O..... Stenography.

AT HALIFAX.

Macdonald, Zilah C..... Stenography and Typewriting.

AT ST. JOHN, N. B.

Hayes, Jessie M..... Stenography.

Certified correct,

WM. FORAN,
Secretary to the Board.

5-6 EDWARD VII., A. 1906

LIST OF GRADUATES OF CANADIAN UNIVERSITIES WHO HAVE EXHIBITED THEIR DIPLOMAS TO THE BOARD AND WHO, IN CONSEQUENCE, ARE QUALIFIED FOR EMPLOYMENT IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE WITHOUT EXAMINATION.

Year.	Name.	Year.	Name.
1889.....	W. Ramstead.	1901.....	J. Hood.
1889.....	A. S. Smith.	1901.....	J. O. A. G. Leveille.
1889.....	M. Monaghan.	1901.....	John Kerr.
1890.....	Henry Brent.	1901.....	C. G. Cowan.
1890.....	M. Lacaille.	1902.....	David Walker.
1893.....	J. A. Valois.	1902.....	L. P. J. Neville.
1894.....	Alph. Charron.	1902.....	J. H. Kerr.
1894.....	A. Robert.	1902.....	C. G. Cowan.
1894.....	A. W. Beall.	1902.....	J. E. G. G. Leveille.
1894.....	Wm. A. Warne.	1902.....	Louis Rousseau.
1894.....	Roger Goulet.	1902.....	Raoul Laurier.
1895.....	C. V. DeBrisay.	1902.....	A. B. G. Lewis.
1895.....	Chs. Amiot.	1902.....	Miss M. Miller.
1895.....	Jno. Francis Ran.	1902.....	E. W. Westover.
1896.....	J. And. Thomas.	1903.....	L. W. Watson.
1896.....	C. T. Sharpe.	1903.....	J. H. Chabot.
1896.....	A. A. O'Brien.	1903.....	T. K. J. Doherty.
1896.....	Wm. F. Kehoe.	1903.....	L. Rush.
1896.....	Albert H. Brown.	1903.....	Wm. F. Sparks.
1896.....	L. Sawyer.	1903.....	L. R. Laverigne.
1897.....	J. B. Beaulieu.	1903.....	J. Lacharité.
1897.....	T. A. Howard.	1903.....	A. Dugas.
1897.....	Albert Beauchesne.	1903.....	A. Prenoveau.
1897.....	C. N. Dalglish.	1903.....	A. Dumas.
1898.....	J. Ernest Collin.	1904.....	F. W. Long.
1898.....	E. A. McKay.	1904.....	H. W. Bell.
1898.....	T. F. Clancy.	1904.....	H. Garneau.
1899.....	W. H. Allison.	1904.....	G. Bélanger.
1899.....	B. C. Cerswell.	1904.....	S. J. Robertson.
1899.....	O. H. Cogswell.	1904.....	A. Messier.
1899.....	C. Hislop.	1904.....	C. L. Fisher.
1899.....	A. H. Shea.	1904.....	O. Noel.
1899.....	L. J. R. Gaboury.	1904.....	L. R. Ostigny.
1899.....	H. W. Charlton.	1905.....	P. A. David.
1900.....	Edwin North.	1905.....	M. J. Williams.
1900.....	J. N. Robertson.	1905.....	G. Matte.
1900.....	Jno. P. Wren.	1905.....	Miss M. E. Burnette.
1900.....	Frank Leger.	1905.....	Miss M. A. McLaughlin
1900.....	S. McEwen.	1905.....	J. W. Forbes.
1900.....	A. G. Harvey.	1905.....	C. F. Gillen.
1900.....	A. M. Maxiven.	1905.....	H. Rheault.
1901.....	J. E. Pollock.	1905.....	C. J. Allan.
1901.....	J. W. Delaney.	1905.....	A. Webster.
1901.....	A. E. Fisher.	1905.....	A. H. McKee.
1901.....	W. P. Purney.		